The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,072.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1871.

[Annual Subscription in Advance from 1st October 1871.....Rupees Forty-five.
Ditto ditto from 1st January 1872.....Rupees Forty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The reduction in the rates of Inland Postage on Newspapers by one-half came into operation from the 1st October, and the *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who are thus put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale :—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Country.
One year, *in advance*.....	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year ,, ...	,, 21	,, 28	,, 38
Three months ,, ...	,, 14	,, 16	,, 21
One month ,, ...	,, 5	,, 6	,, 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding.....	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship DACCA, 1,639 Tons, 260 H.P., Commander J. Patterson, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 10th Oct. 1871, at noon.

	Oct.		Oct.
Leave BOMBAY	10	Leave Galle.....	20
,, Carwar	12	,, Negapatam	23
,, Mangalore	13	,, Pondicherry	24
,, Cannanore	14	,, Madras	26
,, Tellicherry	14	,, Coconada	28
,, Calicut	15	,, Vizagapatam	29
,, Beypore	15	,, Bimlipatam	29
,, Cochin	16	,, Gopaulpore	30
,, Alleppy	17	,, False Point	31
,, Tuticorin	18	Arrive CALCUTTA	Nov.
,, Colombo	19		1

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Nellgherrie District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

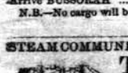
The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,028 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Avery, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 16th October, at noon.

	Oct.		Nov.
Leave BOMBAY	16	Leave BUSSORAH.....	3
,, Kurrachee	20	,, Fao	3
,, Gundur	21	,, Bushire	4
,, Muscat.....	23	,, Linga	6
,, Bunder Abbas	25	,, Bunder Abbas	8
,, Linga	27	,, Muscat.....	10
,, Fao	31	,, Gundur	12
	Nov.	,, Kurrachee	15
Arrive BUSSORAH	1	Arrive BOMBAY	18

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a steam-ship to KURRACHEE, every SATURDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. A. Verne, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 9th October, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE KUTCH AND KATTYWAR COAST AND KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION Co. (Limited) will DESPATCH a STEAMER as above EVERY FORTNIGHT, touching at the following Ports :—

Leave Bombay .....Tuesday		Arrive Porebunder.....Friday	
Arrive Din	Wednesday	,, Dwarka .....Saturday	
,, Verawal	do	,, Kutch Mandvi.. do	
,, Mangarole ...Thursday		,, Kurrachee .....Sunday.	

The Steam-ship MARTABAN, 515 tons, 110 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched, according to the above table, on TUESDAY, the 17th October, at 4 P.M.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To leave about the 22nd instant.)

THE favourite Passenger Steam Ship ERL KING, 1,088 registered tons, 250 nominal Horse Power, 1,250 effective, Robt Sprull, Commander.

This Steamer, well known in the China trade, is specially noted for great speed and excellence of accommodation for Passengers. The late passage from London was accomplished in 26 days, including detention in the Canal. Rates are—

1st Class to Liverpool	£55
Do. Suez	32

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 4th October 1871.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE splendid new Steamer EUXINE, 1,996 Tons, Captain Robert Chapman, has excellent accommodation for first-class Passengers, and will sail about the 9th proximo.

Rates of Passage are—

1st Class to Suez	£30
Ditto to Liverpool.....	£50

Exclusive of Wines'

For particulars apply to

LAWRENCE & Co.

"WILSON LINE."

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To sail on or about 7th November.)

MESSRS. THOS. WILSON, SONS, & Co.'s very fine new s. s. ORLANDO, 1,437 Tons, 300 H. P., which left London on 27th ultimo.

This favourite Steamer (built last year for the Mail Service between England and Sweden, to steam 12 knots) is specially adapted for Passengers, of whom she has always carried a full complement. Her accommodation, which is arranged amidships and aft, is thus removed from the vibration of the machinery, is well ventilated, and of an exceptionally good description.

There are Cabins for 42 first, and 36 second, class Passengers plans of which can be seen at our Office. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

1st Class to Liverpool...	Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.	£ 50
Do. to Suez ...		,, 30
2nd Class to Liverpool...		,, 30

Apply to

WALLACE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd October 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave

GENOA	and	BOMBAY
on the 24th,		on the 1st
of each month.		

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£8	Without Food.
Suez	36	24	9	
Port Said.....	38	24	9-10	
Alexandria.....	39	25	14	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (cash shipment at Genoa).....	52	35	14-10	

Including Wines.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay :—

INDIA, on WEDNESDAY, 1st NOVEMBER 1871.
ARABIA, on FRIDAY, 1st DECEMBER 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer PATNA are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the VESSEL, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th September 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 7th October, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. CHINA (2,010 tons and 400 H.P.), Captain C. G. Perrins, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows :—

To BRINDISI	First Class Rs. 600	Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON.	,, ,, 650	,, ,, 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. ELLORA (1,727 tons and 300 H.P.), Captain J. C. Babot, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 12th Oct., leaving Mazagon as noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 10th October.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
3, Marine Street.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome richly Carved Household Furniture, best plated, silver, Glass and Porcelain Ware, a first-rate mellow-toned Mahogany Square Pianoforte, by C. H. Schroeder, rare Japan bronze Table Ornaments, Compact wood Iron-bound Chest of Drawers, Carriages, Horses, Book, Plants, Garden Seats, &c., &c.

On WEDNESDAY the 18th, and THURSDAY, the 19th instant, each commencing at or about 12 o'clock noon, on each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, No. 130, Malabar Hill, close to the Police Chowkey, the whole of the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, plated, silver, glass and Porcelainware, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., of H. Prentis, Esq; together with the remaining furniture, garden plants, &c., of H. A. W. Bishop, Esq., consisting of rich cut vine leaf pattern glassware, decanters, claret and ice jugs, richly cut glass dessert service, handsome gilt and painted dinner, breakfast and dessert services, a set of silver spoons and forks, electroplated liquor and cruet frames, dish covers, curry dishes, chamber and table single and double branch candlesticks, table lamps, cutlery, neat furniture, consisting of circular, pier, card, dining, side camp, dressing and wash-hand tables, hat-rack sofa and reclining couches, drawing-room, dining-room, and easy chairs, teapoys, side-board, screens, ottomans, four-post bedsteads complete, camp cots, clothes presses, hatstands, towel horses, camphorwood trunks and chest of drawers, rare Japan bronze table ornaments flower vases, saloon rifle, mahogany pianoforte by C. H. Schroeder, music stands, bronze and plated one, two and four light lustres, jardinieres, carpets, a large musical box, single pole jubulpore tent garden, dispense and bath-room furniture, cooking utensils, books, plants in China and earthen pots, China garden seats, garden tools, single and double harness, &c., &c.

At 2 P.M.

A light English-built double-seated Brougham, with pole, shaft and lamps, by Thorn, London, Palanqueen Shigram with pole, shaft, and lamps, by Collett and Co.

A pair of serviceable showy Grey Arab Horses.

A very powerful Bay Australian Horse.

N.B.—Catalogues are being published, and the property will be on view, three days before the day of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

(The property of a Gentleman no longer requiring it.)

A Bay Australian Horse, rising 5-16 hands, warranted sound 8 goes in single and double Harness. Can be seen at 2 hour notice.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 6th October 1871.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY,
AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

ROWLAND AND CO.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
FORT, BOMBAY.
(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar.)

RUSSELL AND CO.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
EAST STREET, POONA,
AND
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST and DIRECTIONS for SELF-MEASUREMENT forwarded FREE on application.

RUSSELL AND CO.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
NO. 24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

JUST received, via Overland, a large assortment of GOODS, manufactured expressly for them, comprising as follows :—

Ladies' Glove Kid Military Heel Boots.	
,, ,, and Patent Leather Boots.	
,, ,, Coloured French Cashmere ditto.	
,, Black ditto ditto.	
,, Kid and Patent Leather Shoes, with Cromwell Rosette and Buckles, Walking Shoes.	
Gentlemen's All Patent Leather Chelsea Boots.	
,, Enamel Leather, Garibaldi Boots.	
,, French Calf and Kid ditto.	
,, Buckskin Boots.	
,, Canvas Elastic Boots and Shoes.	
,, Racquet Shoes, India rubber Soles.	
,, Sundries.	

Racqueting and Cricketting Kit, Gaiters, Silk Umbrellas, Hunting and Riding Whips, Regulation Steel, Brass, and Plated Spurs, &c. &c.

N.B.—All Orders from Outstations must be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment.

Directions for Self-measurement and Price List forwarded on application.

RUSSELL & Co.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of steam-vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Kerosine Oil, best quality.
Best Europe Canvas, Nos. 1 to 4, at 6 Annas 6 Pies per Yard.
Peacock's and Jeffares's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.
Best Trieste Flour, in barrels, at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.

Round and Portland Cement in Casks.	Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Iron.	Patent Water Closets.
Jim Crows.	Traversing Screw Jack.
Smiths' English Bellows.	Bolting of sizes.
Floor Cloth.	Clear Cloth.
Rollers, Skins.	Paper for Mill use.
Bundling Twine.	Iron Tanks of sizes.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.	Fire Bricks.
Wire Netting.	Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF
FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE, BYCULLA.
AND
EAST STREET, POONA.

MRS. LAKE has just received "Overland," per P. and O. Co.'s s.s. INDUS, A CHOICE SELECTION of MILLINERY, &c., For the POONA SEASON, consisting of—

Bonnets, Hats, Flowers, Feathers, Hair Chignons in every shade, Frizettes, Pads, &c.
Silks, Satins, Reps, Prints, Cambrics, Velveteen, Black Velvet, &c.
Ball Dresses in great variety, Camisoles, Lace sets, Mantles, Velveteen Jacquettes, Ball Room Fans, Lace Tunics, and Flounces and Corsets of best manufacture.

LADIES' BEST KID GLOVES.

EVERY REQUISITE FOR WEDDINGS CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS' CLOTHING, &c., &c.

THE GOODS WILL BE OPENED THIS WEEK AT POONA.

Wedding and Mourning Orders carefully attended to.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance for Payment in Bombay.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

Bombay, 12th July 1871.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now Ready,
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

Now Ready,
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains :—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the three months, and for the same period as far back as 1862.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarns into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the thr months and the same period as far back as 1862 and 1839 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription (In advance).....Rs. 10
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort

LOUIS FRANK
WILL APPEAR IN HIS WONDERFUL ENTERTAINMENT OF
NATURAL MAGIC
AND
ILLUSIONS,
AT MORLEY HALL, COLABA,
ON SATURDAY, 7th OCTOBER 1871,
(STAFF NIGHT).

RESERVED SEATS—SOUNDY & Co.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9TH,
AT THE P. & O. THEATRE,
MAZAGON.

HELLER'S WONDERS.

MR. SMITH begs to notify to the Nobility and Gentry of Bombay, that
Mr. ROBERT HELLER, K.S.R.A.,
Will have the honour of making his
FIRST APPEARANCE IN INDIA,
ON TUESDAY, 10TH OCTOBER,
AT THE
GRANT ROAD THEATRE,
Continuing his
BEWILDERING ENTERTAINMENTS
EVERY NIGHT THE FIRST WEEK.

In presenting this great
SOMATIC ILLUSIONIST,
HUMOURIST, and
BRILLIANT PIANIST
to the Bombay Public, Mr. Smith begs to assure them that for the past two years in Australia, and prior to that time in Europe and the United States, Mr. Heller has established his really wonderful Entertainment, making it the Standard Amusement wherever located.

The Programme on the Opening Night will embrace
MIRACLES
AND
WONDERS,
Which constitute the chief features of his various Programmes.
His remarkable skill as a
PRESTIDIGITATEUR,
Which has procured for him a complimentary comparison with the only other Modern Prestidigitateurs, HERREN WITJARA FRIKELL, and HERRMANN; together with his wonderfully perfect
AUTOMATA,
Rivalling in ingenuity and workmanship the famed creations of Maelzel or Houdin; these, with his quaint style of introducing each successive wonder, and his chatty easy manner, and a natural fondness and appetite for playing upon words, cause his audience to mingle laughter with their applause to an extent hitherto unknown in the annals of Conjuring.

It is particularly gratifying to Mr. Smith to call the attention of the Music-loving Public to the Second Part of each Entertainment, devoted entirely to
PIANOFORTE RECITALS,
Comprising Brilliant Solos, Fantasias, Musical Sketches, Bagatelles, and occasionally Selections from the works of the Great Masters.

The above pleasing Olla Podrida will be heightened to a degree scarcely imagined by the appearance of
MISS HELLER,
Whose tact and ability in a Series of ASTOUNDING OPTICAL ILLUSIONS sets incredulity at defiance in her Great Scene entitled—
SUPERNATURAL VISION.

The Box Office will open on Monday, at Messrs. Soundy & Co.'s, Fort, at 9 A.M. Seats can be secured three days in advance.

DRESS CIRCLE, Rs. 5; STALLS, Rs. 3; UPPER CIRCLE, Rs. 2
Doors open at 8; commence at 9 sharp.
Carriages can be ordered at 11.

The Ushers will show parties Chairs not having Reserved Seats.

The Native Community are respectfully informed that Performances will be given for their convenience—due Notice will be given.

THE BOX OFFICE.

At Messrs. Soundy & Co.'s on Monday morning, at 9 A.M.

THE BOX OFFICE.

Seats can be secured three days in advance.

WANTED.

A PIANIST, during Mr. Heller's Performances.

WANTED.

To Hire, ONE HUNDRED CHAIRS, during Mr. Heller's Performances.

Address J. W. SMITH, Adelphi Family Hotel.

BOMBAY CRICKET CLUB.

The PRACTICE GROUND of the CLUB is OPEN for the use of Members from THIS DATE.

C. A. W. CAMERON,
Honorary Secretary.

6th October 1 71.

A GERMAN LADY wishes a re-engagement as INSTRUCTRESS in a DISTINGUISHED FAMILY. She teaches English, French, German and some Italian, Music, Drawing, History, Geography, &c., &c. Letters are to be addressed :—"C. P.—Messrs. D. Robertson et Co, Alexandrie, Egypte."

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The s.s. COLUMBIAN, from Suez, has brought the Cargoes of the following Vessels :—

ACCELERATED CARGO Ex
S. S. PERA, from Southampton, 9th September 1871.
UNACCELERATED CARGO Ex
S. S. MIRZAPORE, from Southampton, 7th September 1871.
,, ILLYRIAN, from Liverpool, 3rd September 1871.

G. F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. Company.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

TOD-HEATLY AND CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
ADELPHI, LONDON,

Having closed their Indian AGENCIES and decided to Ship ONLY TO THE TRADE,

and no longer to Consign for Sale upon THEIR OWN ACCOUNT, or to Ship to PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS, are prepared to execute TRADE ORDERS upon very favourable terms.

PRICED LISTS and every information UPON APPLICATION.

N.B.—TOD-HEATLY & Co.'s Bottled Wines and Spirits will in future be protected by a

PATENT TRADE MARK CAPSULE,
duly registered, bearing their signature.

Trial Shipments are suggested.

BORDEAUX WINES.

Just received by Suez Canal.

CLARETS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Petit Medoc, vintage 1868, a sound light "Breakfast" Wine ..... Quarts per dozen.	11 0	12 8
Medoc, vintage 1851, a superior "Breakfast" or "Cup" Wine ..... Quarts per dozen.	14 0	16 0
Do. Do. ..... Pints ,,	8 0	9 0
Saint Julien, vintage 1849, a good Dinner Wine ..... Quarts per dozen.	20 0	22 8
Chateau Margaux, vintage 1848, the finest Claret imported ..... Quarts per dozen.	30 0	34 0

SAUTERNES.

Barsac, vintage 1861, a light delicate sound Wine ..... Quarts per dozen.	20 0	22 8
Haut Sauternes, vintage 1861..Quarts per dozen.	22 8	25 0
Do. Do. vintage 1858, a very superior Wine..... Quarts per doz.	30 0	34 0

BURGUNDIES.

Chablis (white), vintage 1861, an agreeable delicate Wine ..... Quarts per doz.	16 0	18 0
Chablis, vintage 1859, of superior bouquet and body ..... Quarts per doz.	22 0	24 0
Pomard (red), a superior full-bodied Wine, with rich bouquet and flavour ..... Quarts per doz.	22 8	25 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PILGRIMS TO JEDDA.

THE s.s. EARL CANNING will be despatched on or about the 30TH OCTOBER, calling at ADEN and JEDDA. For Freight and Passage apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,
Agents for Charterers.

Bombay, 6th October 1871.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED),
IMPORTERS OF
OILMEN'S STORES,
AND
PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
DIRECT FROM
CROSSE AND BLACKWELL, GILLON, HOGARTH, MOIR, &c.,
AND THE FIRST CONTINENTAL HOUSES.

THE SUPPLIES OF THE COMPANY'S
STORE DEPARTMENT
REACH THEM BY THE
SUEZ CANAL AND OVERLAND MAILS

Only, they may therefore be relied upon to possess in full perfection the delicacy and freshness of flavour so often impaired or destroyed by long sea voyages. Maintaining in every other respect the high character of their imports, the Company confidently assert their superiority to those usually offered in the Bombay market (frequently the refuse of Bazaar Auctions), and respectfully caution the public against the danger attending the use of stale or inferior Stores generally.

BACON, BUTTER, CHEESE, AND HAM.
FISH, SOUPS, AND MEAT EXTRACTS.
FRESH MEATS, GAME AND POULTRY.
PATES, POTTED MEATS, AND YORKSHIRE PIES.
SAUSAGES, TONGUES, AND PIG'S CHEEKS.
PRESERVED VEGETABLES, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN.
CRYSTALLIZED, PRESERVED, DRIED, AND TART FRUITS.
BON BONS, FANCY CHOCOLATES, AND FANCY BISCUITS.
JAMS, MARMALADES, FRUIT AND BOTTLED JELLIES.
PICKLES, SAUCES, AND INDIAN CONDIMENTS.
MUSTARDS, SALT, VINEGARS, OLIVES, AND SALAD OILS.
CHOICE INDIAN AND CHINA TEAS.
COFFEES, COCOAS, AND CHOCOLATES.
ARROWROOTS, MACCARONI, TAPIOCA, &c., &c.
CORN FLOURS, ISINGLASS, AND GELATINE.
INFOOD'S, LIEBIG'S, AND DIETETIC FOODS.
CONDENSED AND DESICCATED MILK.
CRYSTALLIZED LOAF SUGARS.
PEELS, SPICES, ESSENCES, AND HERBS.
CANDLES, SOAPS, AND ALL HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES
EVERY ARTICLE GUARANTEED.

Priced Lists Free on Application.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COLD DRINKS

May be obtained immediately by slowly pouring Liquor over a lump of Ice held by Ice Claws into a tumbler. The thirsty need not to wait for impatient fanful action while the ice is dissolving in the tumbler for the enjoyment of his pegg, cup of claret, or glass of beer, but can have it *at once*, sharp, clear, and
REFRESHINGLY COLD.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Richly Cut GLASS ICE TRAYS, with hollow stems, each, from	5 8	to 7 8 0
ICE PAILS, mounted in the best electro-plate...	18 0	20 0
ICE CLAWS (Scissor-shaped for serving Ice, of best electro-plate, from	9 0	to 10 8
ICE TONGS (expected shortly) do. do.	4 8	to 6 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

THE PATENT GRAPHOSCOPE,
FOR VIEWING PHOTOGRAPHS, DRAWINGS, AND OTHER OBJECTS OF ART,

By means of a simple adaptation, likewise forms a perfect STEREOSCOPE; and further supplies a most valuable desideratum, viz., an Easel upon which any Drawing, &c., requiring a Magnifying Glass, may be executed.

The Patent Graphoscope is of simple construction, pleasing appearance, and moderate price. It occupies little space, and cannot get out of order. The effects produced by bringing out the latent qualities of the object viewed, are singularly vivid and beautiful, affording unfailing amusement and interest. No lover of Art should be without it, and it should find a place in every Drawing Room and Studio.

The above, with an appropriate Set of Photographs, form a very handsome present.

Price, in Mahogany, and combining with it a perfect Stereoscope, in neat box, complete. Size 16 in. long by 8 in. wide, and 3½ in. high ..... Cash Rs. 36, Credit Rs. 40

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Mr. GRIFFITH GRIFFITH is authorised to SIGN our FIRM per procuration FROM THIS DATE.

PELLY & Co.

Bombay, 2nd October 1871.

MONEY TO LEND.

THE Advertiser is PREPARED to ADVANCE MONEY against DOCUMENTS or PERSONAL SECURITY. Strict privacy guaranteed. Address A. C., care of this Paper.

MOULVIE LIAKUT ALI, the renowned REBEL CHIEF of 1857, now on trial for his life.

Carte Bust Vignetted.....Per Copy Rs. 1, Postage ½ Anna.
Large Cabinet Bust ..... ,, ,, 2 ,, ,,

☞ Annas Stamps received from Outstations.

J. NEWMAN, Photographer,
Elgin Road, Allahabad.

FOR SALE, SUNDRY PROPERTIES IN BOMBAY, SHOLAPORE, POONA, PAUNCHGUNNY, KURRACHEE. If desired, a portion of the Purchase Money may remain on Mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of Interest, or arrangements can be made for payment by as many as ten annual instalments.

For further particulars, apply to the LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

Messrs. BOURNE & SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS
OF
SIMLA AND CALCUTTA,

Have the pleasure to announce that a branch of their business
WILL BE OPENED IN
BOMBAY,
ON 1st NOVEMBER 1871,
on the premises in RAMPART ROW, recently vacated by the National Bank of India.

ROBERT BROWN,
PLUMBER AND BRASS FOUNDER,
22, MAHNE STREET, FORT,

BEGS to call the attention of ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS and others to his well selected STOCK of SANITORY and other FITTINGS. Parties requiring the supplying or fixing of the same, will find it advantageous to have them direct from the Tradesman, whose confidence is based on his own practical knowledge attained by many years' experience. The undermentioned are a few of the articles, whose prices or estimates can be given :—

SANITORY WORK.

English Pan Valve Water Closets.
Shank's Ex Valve Water Closets.
Jenning's Im Valve Water Closets.
Hooper's Pa Valve Water Closets, for native use.

Cradle or flat back trinals, with Jenning's self-acting tradle arrangements.

Lavatories with all fittings complete, of very superior Patterns, Baths, Pumps, &c.

ZINC WORK.

Ornamental O. G. Gutters, made from any sketch they may be sent, Roof Caps, Ridging, Cresting, &c.

CAST IRON WORK.

Cast Iron Piping for Rain Water or underground purposes.

BRASS WORK.

Brass Valves and Cocks of all descriptions, and all material required for Sanitory or Irrigation purposes.

Illustrated Books of Loose Sheets can be sent for selection of Patterns on application, and to be returned after inspection.

JOHN MOIR AND SON,
ABERDEEN,

Would direct the attention of their Customers to the following new Preparations :—

STRAWBERRIES in SYRUP for Ices, Omelettes, &c. In this Preparation the fine flavour of the Aberdeen Strawberries is perfectly retained and the quality will be found unequalled.
MELTON MOWBRAY PIES for Breakfast and Luncheon.
KIPPERED MACKEREL.
CORNED BRISKET OF BEEF.
HOME FRUITS & SYRUP.
SMOKED SAUSAGES.
ABERDEEN SAVORY SAUSAGES.

J. M. & S. are now selling out their Jams, Jellies, and Tart Fruits of this Season's Preserving of very superior quality.

These articles may be had Retail of the best Provisioners throughout the world, or Wholesale at the
ABERDEEN PRESERVED PROVISION FACTORY,
58, VIRGINIA STREET, ABERDEEN.

N.B.—All Time extent by us, in addition to our usual Labels, are stamped "J. M. & SON, ABERDEEN." None other are genuine.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.
The best remedy for
Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and is best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adited for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in warm Climates.

Dinneford & Co. Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia, and see Dinneford's Bottles Glovers and Seals.

Agents—Treacher & Co., Bombay, Poona, and Byculla.

NOTICES.

NOVELTY! NOVELTY!! NOVELTY!!!

INDIAN DRESSES, INDIAN SCENERIES, & INDIAN PLOT.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

THE VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY WILL APPEAR
ON SATURDAY, 7TH OCTOBER 1871,
in a NEW HINDOOSTANEE PLAY, entitled,
KHOORSHEED,
"WORTH HER WEIGHT IN GOLD,"
Expressly written for this Company by the very popular Playwriter, Mr. E.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

MODERATE inquiry for Colabas and Port Canning shares at rates quoted. Spinning shares continue dull.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares.	Nomi. value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last div. or dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
10,000	100	all	4 pct.	Agra Bank	99
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 nl.
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	670
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	182½
15,250	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,400
10,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	270
40,000	275	all	10 pct.	Hongk. & Shanghai Bank	260 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C	150
37,000	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	99
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of Liquidation.		
.....	500	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	14
.....	25	19½	...	Do. China	1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 11 1/16d.
London Bankers	6 months' sight	1s. 11¾d. to 1s. 11¾d.
Do. Credits	6 do. do.	1s. 11 9/16d. to 1s. 11¾d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 11/16d. to 1s. 11¾d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 5/16d.
Do.	30 days' sight	100 Par.
Do.	60 Do. do.	99½
Madras	At sight	100¼
Do.	30 days' sight	100
China	60 Do. do.	225

THE following is the result of the Opium Sale held at the Government Sale Rooms, No. 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta, on the 2nd inst. :—

Description of Opium.	Chest	Highest	Lowest	Average	Proceeds.
Behar	2,965	1,320	1,016-2-1	1,316-8-1	40,46,325-12-0
Benares	1,668	1,540	1,435	1,502-14-7	25,02,305-0-0.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 30th September 1871.

Open 1,274 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	84,477	5	5
Merchandize	1,43,686	0	1
Electric Telegraph	274	12	0
Earth Trains	2,404	12	0
Total Rs.	2,31,442	13	6
Corresponding week last year open 1,134½ miles	2,19,682	14	0
Increase	11,759	15	6

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—6TH OCTOBER, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 6th October, 11-54 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 43 minutes

Via Turkey, 3rd October, 12-20 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 67 hours 5 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 6th October, 2-25 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 1 minute.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 6th October, 11-6 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 14 minutes.

Via Turkey, 6th October, 10-2 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 5 hours 8 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 5th October, 9-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 11 hours 31 minutes

Latest dates from America.

Via Russia, 6th October, 1-54 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 8 hours, 20 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 5th October, 11-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 7 hours 6 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 5th to 9 P.M. of the 6th October is as follows :—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	0 35	0 1
,, Calcutta	4 13	0 5
,, Madras	1 13	0 1
,, Galle	10 3	3 16

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 6th Oct., 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 6th Oct., 1-5 P.M.; via Turkey, 3rd Oct., 12-20 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 6th Oct., 11-6 A.M.; via Turkey, 5th Oct., 9 P.M. From America via Russia, 6th Oct., 1-54 A.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Persia; Persian line right to London.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—6TH OCTOBER.

London	Cotton	£2 15s. Nom.
	Cases	£2 15s.
	Seeds	£2 7s. 6d. to £210s.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 7s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d.
	Myrabolms & Coir bills	£1 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 0s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton / Coffee	No ship.
Overland	Shawarra	£3 8s. 0d. to £3 7s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 17s. 6d. to £3 2s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 8 to 9 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 250 to 260 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per on
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 19 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
5	Columbian (s)	Stewart	Suez, Sept. 23.
6	Phlox (s)	Baker	Goa, Oct. 4.

DEPARTURE.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Cotabux	Nacoda	The Coast & Calcutta

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Mula, to Jeddah and Hoodeida.

Steamer Phlox, to the Coast and Goa.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVAL.

Oct.			
3	Albertine	Sutherland	Cardiff, May 7.
	Epervier	Gridy	Bourbon, Sept. 3.
	Moulmein (s)	Ewart	Akyab, Sept. 30.

DEPARTURE.

Oct.			
3	Parsee	.....	.....

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Oct.		
3	Gosforth (s)	London.

DEPARTURE.

Oct.		
2	Arcot (s)	Calcutta.

ARRIVALS AT ADEN.

Sept. 22—Baroda, s s, Hall, from Suez.
22—Delhi, s s, Wilkinson, from Suez.
22—Barque Paracco, Phillip, from Cardiff.
22—City of Cambridge, s s, Smith, from Liverpool, passed to Calcutta.
23—Walamo, s s, Johnston, from Bombay.
27—Reydel Hall, s s, Collin, from London, passed to Calcutta.
27—Indus, s s, Greaves, from Bombay.

DEPARTURES FROM ADEN.

Sept. 22—Baroda, s s, Hall, to Calcutta.
22—Delhi, s s, Wilkinson, to Bombay.
23—Walamo, s s, Johnston, to Liverpool.
28—Indus, s s, Greaves, to Suez.
28—Ship Ida, Morris, to Rangoon.

VESSELS IN ADEN HARBOUR.

Sept. 8—Ship David Malcolm, Cummins, from Newcastle.
22—Barque Paracco, Phillips, from Cardiff.
20—Ship Clifton Bell, Butchard, from Cardiff.
—H M S Nimble, Lee.

DAILY IMPORTS.—6TH OCTOBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

BUNJO (s), 8 cases sherry, 5 cases claret, 2 cases brandy, 2 cases whiskey, 2 cases mustard, 1 case portwine, 1 case still hock, 1 case old tom, 1 case rum, 1 case champagne, 1 case moselle, 1 case hock, 1 case gingerwine, 1 case liqueurs, and 1 case madma, Sir Charles Forbes & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Earl King (s), 1 case false jewellery, A H Hertoolabhoy; 2 cases combs, A Jews; 9 cases cutlery, C A Rehamon; 125 cases bar soap, S Pestonjee & Co.

Robinson Crusoe, 10 cases claret, Payne & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—6TH OCTOBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Callirrhoe, 114 bales cotton, F Dayabhoy; 100 bales cotton, K Preiswerck and Co.

Pericles, 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 60 bales cotton, G Fazul and Co; 65 bales cotton, M Goculdas.

Bagdad (s), 35 bales cotton, S E Sassoon: 100 bales cotton, E Yussoufjee; 210 bags saltpetre, L Sewjee.

Buxine (s), 3,922 pieces horns, H N Mamod; 2,000 bundles coir yarn, S Mooljee; 1 package woollen carpets, Ewart, Latham and Co; 65 bales cotton, L Nursey; 80 bales cotton, S Narronjee and Co; 8 bales cotton, Lawrence and Co; 73 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co.

China (s), 17 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

Delhi (s), 65 bags sunnee seed and 35 bags linseed, E Ramjee; 150 bales cotton, Forbes and Co; 260 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co; 55 bales cotton, L Damodur.

Earl King (s), 1,000 bales cotton, Leggatt and Co.

Camute, 42 bales cotton, V Kukul; 50 bales cotton, L Mooljee; 80 bales cotton, L Damodhur.

FOR LONDON.

China (s), 15 bales hides, A Hajeebhoy; 54 bundles E teeth, S Futtaybhoy.

Delhi (s), 82 bundles hides, S S Mahomed; 30 bundles E teeth, C Purshotum.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ellora (s), 10 chests M opium, R Alladinbhoy; 16 chests M opium, N J Ebram; 10 chests M opium, H E H Habib; 9 chests M opium, B B Bolehund; 50 chests M opium, E D Sassoon; 10 chests M opium, S Bhayoo.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ellora (s), 4 chests M opium, G Charjooram; 15 chests M opium, S E Sassoon.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CARWAR, 6th Oct, 1 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south, thermometer 77, barometer 30, rainfall 78 cents.

CALICUT, 6th Oct, 10 A.M.—Weather clear, wind south-west, thermometer 77, barom ter 30·040.

VINGORLA, 6th Oct, 1 P.M.—Weather clear, wind west, thermometer 82, rainfall 38 cents.

MANGALORE, 6th Oct, 11 A.M.—Weather cloudy, thermometer 79, rainfall 85 cents.

CANNANORE, 6th Oct, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind east, thermometer 87, barometer 29·765.

TUTICORIN, 6th Oct, 11 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind east, thermometer 87, barometer 29·765.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 6.

Gell, Colonel, Quartermaster General of the Army, from leave, from England.

Yule, Lieutenant, 1-21st Fusiliers, from leave, from England.

Duff, Surgeon-Major, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Poona.

Macdonald, Major, 1 8th Regiment, on leave, from Deesa.

Doveton, Colonel, 4th Regiment, on leave, from Saugor.

Walinsky, Lieutenant, 56th Regiment, on leave, from Poona.

Powell, Lieutenant, 33rd Regiment, on leave, from Poona.

Burns, Ensign, 40th Regiment, on duty, from Poona.

Johnstone, Surgeon-Major, Bombay Medical Department, from leave, from England.

Lanbarr, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

Estrange, Captain, Royal Artillery, from leave, from England.

Day, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff Corps, on duty, from Poona.

Clarke, Major, 4th Hussars, on duty, from England.

Baumerman, Captain, 1st Central India Horse, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 6.

Peters, Assistant Surgeon, Bombay Medical Department, on leave, to Calcutta.

Gell, Colonel, Quartermaster General of the Army, to join, to Poona.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 24th September 1871.

The Right Hon the C-in-C is pleased to notify that Field Batteries of R A may compete for His Excellency's prizes, referred to in G O C-in-C 29th July 1871, either as Cavalry or as Infantry. If any battery competes as infantry, it will be guided by the rules laid down in the above quoted G O for the competition of Garrison Batteries.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to assign local rank to the undermentioned officer :—2nd Bat 24th Regt—Lt C J Bromhead to be Capt, from the 30th of Aug 1871.

The C in-C in India sanctions the retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Lt Charles O'Hara Treuch, 1st Bat 14th Foot, subject to approval by Her Majesty. Dated 16th Sept 1871.

The undermentioned officers, appointed Garrison Instructors in this Presidency in G O C C, dated the 2nd inst, are posted as follows :—Maj A S Cameron, C, 2-25th Foot, to Umballa; Capt P C Story, 26th Foot, to Meerut; Second Capt A S Hunter, R A, to Rawal Pindee.

Lt Col A Elderton, Ben S C, is, at his own request, transferred from Jubbulpore to Fort William, for general duty.

Maj H D Battye, S C, is, at his own request, transferred from Meerut to Allahabad, for general duty, and will join the latter station on the expiration of his present leave.

Capt R T Hare, S C, is, at his own request, transferred from 14th to the 24th N I, for duty, and will join the latter corps on the expiration of his present leave.

To G G O C of the 2nd inst, p 441, posting Lt M H Courts, 3rd Ben Cavalry, add the words—"With effect from the 15th Nov next."

The undermentioned officers are reported by the Board of Examiners at Fort William, to have passed, on the 4th instant, the tests specified in accordance with G G O. No 734 of 1864 :—

High Proficiency in Ordoo—Lt F T Goodridge, 13th N I.

Persian, under Clause VIII—Lt G T Plunkett, R E.

Higher Standard in Hindoostanee—Ens F F R Burgess, 109th Foot.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindoostanee, on the dates specified :—

On the 3rd July 1871—Asst Surg T Robinson, MB, Ben Med Ser.

On the 4th Sept 1871—Lance Sergt C F Goodenough, 21st Hussars; Private H Baldwin, 21st Hussars; Bombardier J Warburton, C Batty; 8th Brig R A; Asst Apothecary J Kelly, 1st Battn 3rd Foot; Lt J G Anderson, 1st Battn 17th Foot; H Major G Hay, 62nd Foot; Private H Newton, 62nd Foot.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Meerut Station Order, dated the 4th Sept, appointing Capt A F Lindsay, Adjt and Offg 2nd Squad Officer, 8th Ben Cav, to officiate as Brig Maj, during the absence, on sick leave, of Maj T N Baker, Staff Corps.

Umballa Station Order, dated the 10th Sept, directing all reports of the station to be made to Lt Lt Col C McG. Cotton, 20th Hussars, vice Bt Col E Atlay, C B, R H A, proceeded on inspection duty.

72nd Foot—Regimental Order, dated the 22nd April last, appointing Qr-Mr T S Smith to act as Interpreter, in addition to his other duties, vice Lt T A A Barstow, proceeded on leave, there being no other qualified officer available.

106th Foot—Regimental Order, dated the 2nd Sept, appointing Lt C Dempster to be Interpreter, with effect from the 1st idem, vice Lt H M Compigné, relieved.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Horse Artillery—Surg J Ogilvy, MD, F Brigade, to remain at Mussoorie from the 31st Aug to the 21st Sept on private affairs, in extension.

11th Hussars—Lt A A E S Preston, from the 15th to the 14th Aug, in extension of privilege leave, to enable him to rejoin.

21st Hussars—Cornet J; F D Fordyce, to Calcutta, to study the native languages, from the 15th April to the 1st Sept. (This cancels the leave published in G O C C of the 1st April and the 2nd Sept.)

Royal Artillery—Capt C L'Estrange, A Baty 8th Brig, to England, for six months, from date of embarkation, preparatory to retirement from the service. Lt G M B Hornsby, F Baty 23rd Brig to Mussoorie and Bombay, from the 9th Sept to the 15th Oct, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave. Lt F Richmond, No 4 Baty 25th Brig, to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Asst Surg S J Crane, D Baty 19th Brig, to remain at Mussoorie, from the 5th to the 15th Oct, on urgent private affairs, in extension of privilege leave. Vet Surg R Marshall, B Baty 8th Brig, to Mussoorie and the hills north of Deyrah, from the 5th Sept to the 19th Nov, on medical certificate.

37th Foot—Asst Surg W S Chapman, to [illegible], from the 20th Aug to the 30th Nov, on medical c[illegible]

29th Foot—Surg J H Rose, M D, to remain in extension, from the 21st Sept to the 21st [illegible] affairs.

41st Foot—Maj W Allan, to Dalhousie, [illegible]th Sept to the 15th Oct, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave.

10th Foot—Lt S Byng, from the 7th Feb to the 29th March 1870, in extension of leave granted in G O C C, dated 21st Feb 1870, p 70.

General List, Infantry—Capt R F C A Tytler, Offg Comdt 8th Ben Cav, for one day, viz, 3rd Aug, in extension of privilege leave, to enable him to rejoin.

Staff Corps—Lt J G M Dell Bean, attached to the 34th N I, to Mussoorie and the hills north of Deyrah, from the 6th Sept to the 15th Oct, on medical certificate. Lt C A Carthew, 1st Squad Sub-16th Ben Cav, to remain in Cashmere, on medical certificate, from the 14th Aug to the 15th Oct, in extension of privilege leave, under the rules of 1865.

Late 22nd European Bengal Fusiliers—Capt E J McNair, doing duty 17th N I, from the 31st July to the 1st Nov, to remain at Simla, on medical certificate, in extension.

Head Quarters, Simla, 27th September 1871.

The attention of Commanding Officers is directed to the following Horse Guards' General Order :—

Recruiting.—Until further orders the standard for recruits for the Infantry is to be 5 feet 5 inches, and upwards.

The Memorandum addressed to Commanding Officers of regiments on the 3rd Aug 1870 is cancelled.

With the approval of the Govt of India, the services of Major H. Moore, Bom S Corps, Persian Interpreter to the C-in-C, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal, for special duty.

Major Moore will proceed at once, at the public expense, to Bhaugulpore, and await instructions from the Bengal Govt. Dated 20th Sept 1871.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindoostanee on the 4th instant :—Lt T J Jones, R H Arty; Bt Lt Col G D Pritchard, R Engrs; Lt J H Thurburn, R Engrs; Local Capt R J Bond, R Engrs; Sergt J M Cargill, R Engrs; Lt S Cargill, 55th Foot; Ens C J S Whittall, 63rd Foot; and Ens E D Bignell, 106th Foot.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Meerut Division Order, dated the 28th Aug last, directing Staff Asst Surg E. A. H. Roe, attached to the 11th Hussars, to proceed to Delhi and assume medical charge of No. 1 Batty 24th Brig R A, as a temporary measure.

Barrackpore Station Order, dated the 16th Aug last, appointing Surg R Menzies, 18th Brig R A, to the medical charge of the detachment 107th Foot, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 25th Nov last

Agra Station Order, dated the 9th Sept, making the following medical arrangements, consequent on the abolition of the appointment of Gar Surg at Agra :—Surg J. Browne to assume medical charge of the 40th N I, as a temporary measure; also to afford medical aid to the Brig Staff in cantonments, in addition to the medical charge of the Lock Hospital. Asst Surg H. J. Linton, 40th N I, to do duty with the regiment, and to take up the medical duties in the Fort.

Dum-Dum Station Order, dated the 5th Sept, appointing Capt and Adjt J McNair, 11th N I, to officiate as Station Staff Officer, in addition to his other duties, as a temporary measure, vice Capt H C Collier, 21st Hussars, proceeding on leave.

Ferozepore Station Order, dated the 31st Aug last, appointing Capt H S Marshall, 28th N I, to officiate as Brig Maj, in addition to his other duties, as a temporary measure, vice Maj G. A Brown, Staff Corps, whose tour of Staff service has expired, and pending arrival of his successor, or until further orders.

Attock Garrison Order, dated the 8th Sept, making the following temporary appointments, vice Local Maj F W Stubbs, R A, Comdt, on court martial duty :—Capt T St. G Chenevix, 29th N I, officiating Adjt Pub Attock, to officiate as Comdt. 2nd Capt A E Garnault, No 6 Bat 24th Brig R A, to officiate as Fort Adjt, in addition to his other duties.

Delhi Garrison Order, dated the 24th Aug last, directing Staff Asst Surg J J Hanrahan, M D, attached to the 109th Foot, to afford medical aid to No 1 Bat 24th Brig R A, in addition to his other duties, vice Lt and Adjt F. W. Kane, promoted.

13th Ben Cavalry—Regimental Order, dated the 9th Sept, making the following temporary appointments, vice Bt Col J. Watson, C B, V.C., Comdt, nominated to another appointment :—Capt R. C. Low to officiate as Comdt; Capt W. H. Macnaghten to offic as 2nd in Comd and Squad Officer; Capt C. R. Pennington to offic as 2nd Squad Officer, and during the absence, on leave, of Capt Macnaghten to offic as 2nd in Comd and Squad Officer, in addition to his other duties.

24th N I—Regimental Order, dated the 4th Sept, making the following temporary appointments, with effect from the 29th July, vice Lt Col C. N Cave, Comdt, on court martial duty at Murree :—Maj F B Norman, 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer, to offic as Comdt; Maj C MacFarlane, Wing Officer, to offic as 2nd in Comd; Lt E Stedman, Adjt, to offic as Wing Officer; Lt P H Wallerstein, Qr-Mr, to offic as Adjt; Ens J J Mosey-Simons, 1st Wing Subaltern, to offic as Qr-Mr in addition to his other duties.

Dated the 4th idem, making the following temporary appointments, with effect from the 8th Aug, owing to Lt P. H. Wallerstein and Ens J J Mosey-Simons having rejoined from privilege leave :—Lt E Stedman, Adjt, to offic as Wing Officer; Lt P H Wallerstein, Qr-Mr, to offic as Adjt; Ens J J Mosey-Simons, 1st Wing Subaltern, to offic as Qr-Mr in addition to his other duties.

MUSKETRY.

With the sanction of Government, the Rt Hon. the C-in-C is pleased to make the following temporary re-distribution of stations amongst the several Musketry Divisions, in supersession of those published in G O C C of the 27th June 1863, and G O No 184 of the 3rd June 1868 :—

1st Division—Dum Dum, head quarters, Calcutta, Fort William, Barrackpore, Berhampore, Dacca, Darjeeling, Hazareebaugh, Dinapore, Benares, Cachar, Buxa, Deoree ghur, and Shillong.

2nd Division—Lucknow, head quarters, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Fyzabad, Secta pore, Futtehghur, Shahjehanpore, Bareilly, Almorah, Rance Khet, Moradabad, and Nynee Tal.

3rd Division—Umballa, head quarters, Chuckrata, Roorkee, Kussowlie, Dugshaie, Subathoo, Solon, Jullunder Ferozepore, Meean Meer and Lahore, Mooltan, Deyrah Dhoon, and Umritsur.

4th Division—Rawul Pindee, head quarters, Sealkote, Nowshera, Peshawur, Tullagong, Murree, Jhelum, Dauruslis, Bukloh, and Dalhousie.

5th Division—Agra, head quarters, Meerut, Delhi, Mutra, Gwalior and Morar, Jhansi, Sanger, Nowgong, Jubbulpore, Nagode, and Lundour.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

REDUCTION IN THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE Government of India having announced that the Inland Postage on Newspapers will be reduced by one-half from the 1st October next, the *Bombay Gazette* will, from that date, be sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who will thus be put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale :—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Country.
One year, *in advance*	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year ,,	,, 24	,, 28	,, 38
Three months ,,	,, 14	,, 16	,, 21
One Month ,,	,, 5	,, 6	,, 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of R. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for altering the size of this paper to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*, on the arrival of Paper which has been ordered from home.

Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*, specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports, Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India, and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week. The edition for Indian subscribers also contains the telegrams received from Europe during the Week. Annual subscription, POST FREE, to any part of India, Rs. 12.

Bombay Gazette Office, September 1, 1871.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

Published WEEKLY, on the Departure of the Overland Mail, for Europe.

Per Annum ..... Rs. 10 0 0
Per Copy 0 4 0

Printed and Published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

DIOCESAN HIGH SCHOOL, BYCULLA.

HEAD MASTER—Mr. J. A. SWORNSBOURNE,
(Late 2nd Master Albert College, Framlingham).
HEAD MISTRESS—Miss WATLING.

The above Church of England School, which teaches up to the University Standard for Matriculation, has now moved permanently into the upper-storied Bungalow that has been purchased for its accommodation in Love Lane—a spacious building with large Class Rooms and School Rooms. Dormitories up-stairs.

FEES—Varying from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per month, according to age and requirements.

Boarders, for whom there is excellent accommodation, are received by the Head Master and Head Mistress

F. L. SHARPIN, M.A.,
Chaplain of Byculla and Hon. Superintendent.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

BUSHBY—September 11th, at Burton House, Tarporley, Cheshire, the wife of J. C. Bushby, Esq., of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BRANDT—October 2nd, at Egmore, Madras, the wife of F Brandt, Esq, Madras Civil Service, of a son.

NANNEY—September, 26th at Secunderabad, the wife of Dr L C Nanney, H M's 5th Regiment M N I, of a daughter.

WHITEWAY—October 1st, at Azimgurh, the wife of R S Whiteway, C S, of a daughter.

DEATH.

KELLIE—October 3rd, at Madras, J E Kellie, Inspecting Post-Master, Hyderabad Division, aged 38 years.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to Subscribers in any part of India.

Subscription for One Year from October 1, 1871 .. ..Rs. 45

Subscription for One Year from January 1, 1872 .. ..Rs. 42

Bombay Gazette Office, 2nd October 1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1871.

COLONEL KENNEDY, 60th Rifles, has been ordered to England to report himself at the Horse Guards, where he will probably hear of something to his disadvantage; nor can his summons home be a matter of much surprise to anyone, the disclosures produced by the Gilbert Court Martial concerning the method by which the discipline of his regiment was maintained being duly considered. As regards that famous military trial, there can be but little doubt about the justice of the sentence passed upon Ensign Gilbert. The veriest "griffin" just released from Adjutant's drill should know that disobedience under arms is an unpardonable military offence; but Ensign Gilbert further enhanced the magnitude of his fault by throwing his sword violently on the parade ground and in the face of a regiment not upon the best terms with its Commanding Officer. No wonder that Lord Napier of Magdala was unable to consider the plea of youth, inexperience, and provocation, urged by Ensign Gilbert's friends on his behalf. We do not know how the Commander-in-Chief in India could have conscientiously punished the too frequent crime of insubordination in India among the ranks had he permitted an officer to escape where a private must have suffered severely for his sin. But we by no means infer that Ensign Gilbert had not provocation; great provocation to act as he did. From the evidence produced before the Court, from the testimony of the Major and Adjutant of the regiment, as well as many other of its officers, it was clearly shewn that Colonel Kennedy was possessed neither of the tact nor temper requisite for the command of men. It was shewn that, upon the plea of discipline, he caused his officers to lead what, in military parlance, is called "a dog's life," and that he thought little of gaining the affections of those subordinate to him so long as he could bully and irritate them into a sullen performance of their duty. It was shewn that he worried, by an injudicious exhibition of his power, other officers besides Ensign Gilbert to the verge of insubordination, and he might have continued to have made the gallant 60th "a hell upon earth" for its officers, had not one of the number, with more impetuosity than prudence, become the scapegoat for the rest. Colonel Kennedy is said to be a smart, active officer, and such may be the case; but we can feel but little sympathy with him if he incurs the displeasure of the Duke of Cambridge for the manner in which he has abused the authority entrusted to him. There are hundreds of active, smart officers in the Army, but how many of the number are fitted for command of corps is another question altogether? The plea urged by Colonel Kennedy's friends of his smartness appears to us one no better or more weighty than his victim's plea of inexperience; both the Colonel and the Ensign, to our mind, equally merit punishment, and we candidly confess that we shall not regret it if the former obtains his proper share of the condemnation awarded to the latter.

Discipline must be maintained in regiments, but discipline is no longer discipline when it is purchased at the cost of such dissatisfaction as we have heard of in the instance of this Gilbert Court Martial. Men are men, not, as a rule, brute-beasts to be goaded and driven in to the performance of their duties, but Colonel Kennedy would seem to have considered the officers of one of the finest regiments in Her Majesty's service as mules and asses, rather than as reasonable beings; he seems, in fact, to have driven them where there was no necessity to drive, and to have goaded them where kindness and courtesy would have far better answered his purposes and those of the public service. Unhappily, Commanding Officers holding Colonel Kennedy's theories of coercion as their own are not so rare in our armies as could be desired. The public to conceal the fact that in a round dozen of instances the do not hear of their malpractices very often, for, so excellent is our discipline on the whole, that it requires a Court Martial scandal to bring them to light; nevertheless, few military men will be found to deny that much needless tyranny and abuse of authority is to be found in many regiments of the British and India Armies, and principally owing to this cause, that officers are placed in the responsible post of Commanders of Corps without any proper test of their fitness for command in the first place. The now exploded Purchase System is too commonly credited with those mischances in the case of the British Army, but we are rather inclined to adopt a view contrary from those who say that Purchase was the head and front of offence in this matter. An officer who could purchase his way to regimental command was comparatively a wealthy man, and could buy as much liberality of thought in good society as money could command. His "form"—to use a slang term—was good, and a man of good "form" is usually a man of gentlemanly thought and action too. So much we might say in favour of purchase as bearing on the subject under discussion, but of course there must be exceptions to every general rule, and it would be ridiculous to suppose that purchase had the effect of keeping all bullies out of the service.

We do not publicly hear of many scandals of the Gilbert type occurring among our native troops, but then the Native Service is organised upon an altogether different model from the British. The officers are more or less veterans, married men living apart from each other, and comparitively out of the reach of tyrannous and bullying Commandants. Neither Purchase or Selection, however, can prevent an officer of the Kennedy type from obtaining the command of a regiment. Mistakes will occur in the best regulated families, but we acknowledge that it surprises us, how, when an officer has been found palpably unfit for command, he should be retained in his post so long, for instance, as Colonel Kennedy has been retained in command of the 60th Rifles? We suppose that Colonel Kennedy's highly sensitive feelings have up to the present date been spared the pain of a summons to England from Head Quarters; that, in fact, what is rank blasphemy in the Ensign is only a very mild offence to be studiously ameliorated for the Colonel. If Colonel Kennedy was to blame, his punishment should have followed on his offence as swiftly as it did on that of Ensign Gilbert, but as it happens, although the latter could do and did no injury to any one but himself, Colonel Kennedy has been left in command of his regiment for many months subsequent to the Gilbert Court Martial with full power and authority to do as he pleased with those unluckily placed under his command. If this is Horse Guards justice, we must say it is quite as extraordinary as other absurdities issuing from that Department. It may be proper to spare a Colonel Commandant all annecessary pangs in the punishment of his sins, but we well recollect that it was but slight consideration for the sensitiveness of others that Colonel Kennedy paid to his officers, and, if sensitiveness is in question, Colonel Kennedy has no further claim to the sentiment than those to whom he denied it.

THE Marquis and Marchioness of Drogheda are expected in India on a visit to the Viceroy by the steamer which left on the 23rd September.

THE good people of Burmah have already come into the field as claimants for one of the three new Bishops for India, whom the Bishop of Calcutta is said to have applied for.

CAPTAIN C. E. D. BRANSON, attached to the 28th Bengal Native Infantry, has been appointed to the Coolie Corps, right column, which is to go with the Looshai Expeditionary Force.

THE first performance of the Calcutta Italian Opera Company will take place on Thursday, 2nd November. Signora and Signor Coy are expected to arrive in Calcutta in the first week of November.

THE new Punjab University is now holding its first examinations simultaneously at Delhi and Lahore. The novelty of a compulsory oral examination has been introduced as a check upon fraud and cramming. The University has a strong staff of examiners.

MAJOR G. A. BROWN, commanding the Coolie Corps to go with the Looshai Expeditionary Force, was to leave Calcutta with 350 coolies in the Undaunted and the Guide on Wednesday morning. They will probably reach Chittagong in about four days, when the boats will return for a fresh batch of coolies and commissariat stores. Major Mackenzie, who is to be in executive commissariat charge with the troops composing the right or Chittagong column under Colonel Brownlow, C.B., and Captain East, Assistant Quartermaster General with the same column, were also to leave in the Undaunted.

MR. PATRICK FLYNN, the Executive Engineer who was lately sent from the Punjaub under guard to the Bhowanipore Asylum, under Act XXXVI. of 1858, was discharged on Tuesday last by the Visiting Surgeon. Dr. Payne adds to his certificate—"In my opinion there has been no sign of insanity in his case from the day of his admission." In notifying this, a contemporary remarks—"There is something very peculiar about this case. Either Mr. Flynn suffered a grave wrong by mistake at the hands of the Punjaub authorities, or else a graver and far more serious charge lies at the door of certain high officers in that province."

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* says—"The old adage of being obliged to go abroad to learn home news has again been verified in reference to the employment of that distinguished officer Sherard Osborn, as letters from the combined squadron inform us that early next month he will supersede Captain Lord Gilford in command of H.M.S. Hercules, owing to his Lordship having served the usual period of three years. It is a strange fact that Captain Osborn, although qualified for flag rank, is again obliged to go to sea to enable him to remain on the active list, so that, in the event of his services being required in case of a war, he may be at the disposal of the Admiralty. Captain Osborn's seniority is next to that of Rear-Admiral F. Campbell, the second in command of the Channel Squadron."

THE following will be the autumn changes of the Brigade of Guards, viz :—1st battalion Grenadier Guards, Aldershot to Wellington Barracks (new wing); 2nd battalion Grenadier Guards, Curragh Camp to Beggar's Bush Barracks, Dublin; 3rd battalion Grenadier Guards, Wellington Barracks to Chelsea; 1

DR. BHAU DAJI'S CURE FOR LEPROSY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As your correspondent "Observer," in his letter of the 23rd ultimo, published in your paper of the 4th instant, alludes, I believe, to me when he writes of a leprous patient near Dr. Atmaram's house not being cured, I take the opportunity of informing "Observer" and the public that I have made a steady progress towards cure of the disease from which I thought I was going to die. I scarcely had strength enough to walk to Dr. Bhau Daji's house. Every part of my body is now perfectly clean, and slight traces only remain on the lobes of my ears. I am now able to walk several miles daily. My parents, friends, and neighbours, are perfectly satisfied with the progress I am now making. They have now no doubt that the minute traces which are visible on my ears will disappear shortly. My case has been seen by eminent Doctors, and they will be able to bear important testimony, and in the meanwhile I beg to thank publicly Dr. Bhau Daji for the good that he has done me. I really do not know how to re-pay his skill and kindness. I sincerely pray that, under his treatment, I shall be able to announce next year that I have been completely cured.

SHABA GOPALL.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am much obliged to you and your correspondent "Observer," whose letter of the 23rd ultimo has appeared in your yesterday's paper, for giving me an unexpected opportunity of publicly testifying to the unparalleled benefit which I have derived from Dr. Bhau's treatment.

You will admit that I, who was suffering from the terrible disease of leprosy, am the best person to describe the exact state in which I was before treatment and that in which I have the good fortune to be at present.

Before the commencement of treatment I felt I was going to die a miserable death. I locked myself in my house, there to end my life in utter misery. For four years I did not come out to the verandah of my own house, nor did I breathe fresh air. My face appeared so horrible that I could not make up my mind to look at it in the mirror. I could not breathe freely. Blood came from my right nostril. My right ear shook when I walked from the weight of the swollen lobe. But my face is now bright and clear; hair has grown on my legs, from which it had dropped off. The insensibility of my left leg has disappeared, except on a spot about the size of a dollar. With this slight exception I consider myself perfectly cured. I am assured by Dr. Bhau Daji that in a few months even this remnant will disappear. When I went to try the skill of some qualified practitioners I covered my face. But, since I placed myself under Dr. Bhau Daji's medical care, my disease has steadily, though slowly, decreased.

Now every trace of the disease has disappeared. Instead of being able to walk a few hundred yards with difficulty, I now take, without distress, a walk of several miles. In addition to my two meals, I am able to digest five seers of milk daily. I am now a picture of health, as you will see from my photograph. I also send you its contrast when I was a miserable leper. If "Observer" were to come to me, I could cure him by the strength of my arm of the vice of writing unmitigated falsehoods regarding me and Dr. Bhau Daji in less time than it has taken me to write this letter.

My case has been seen by many eminent Doctors in the Government service, and others, and, when the proper time comes, testimony will be produced to show that no better cure could possibly be effected than has been accomplished in my person. My good father Mr. Pandurang Gunobe, the late Examiner of Claims, was overjoyed at the progress that I was making towards cure. My brother and other relatives and neighbours admit without the slightest hesitation that my cure has been wonderful. Next to God above I look upon Dr. Bhau Daji as my great benefactor and friend, and I cannot bear the idea that any anonymous correspondent should for a moment be permitted to publish such giant falsehoods as "Observer" is guilty of.

As I live nearly opposite to Dr. Bhau Daji's house, and as I have been carefully watching other leprous patients in their progress towards perfect recovery, I am in a position to inform you that "Observer's" statement regarding paying patients is utterly false. Three-fourths of the patients have medicine, attendance, and even food in some cases given gratis to them by Dr. Bhau Daji. And I would again contradict "Observer," and state that every one who has preserved is progressing favourably.

I have done my duty. I doubt whether Dr. Bhau Daji will condescend to notice the foul and unwarrantable attack upon him by such a reckless person as "Observer" appears to be. The only person who has ever tried with heart and soul not only to relieve the sufferings of the lepers, but to cure them completely, should be safe from malicious slander and deliberate falsehoods.

VENAYAK PANDURUNG H.

THE MUTINY AT GOA.

WE give below a translation of an article which appeared in a Goa newspaper, the *India Portuguesa*, of the 30th ult. The article throws a little more light on the cause of the mutiny, and gives some details regarding the measures adopted by Government to guard the capital, &c. :—

No one can yet plausibly explain the motives that gave rise to the military insurrection which occupies the public mind, nor guess at the intention of the rebels in their premeditated march to the capital. It is said, however, that none of the rebels have yet practised the least violence on person or property beyond, perhaps, taking what the necessities of hunger forced them to take.

It had been suspected that the new organization for the military service in India had been approved, but in a way little calculated to satisfy the aspirations of the army; and in consequence some proud spirits advised that hostile demonstration which we all lament and condemn with reason.

We will chronicle the events in the order they have been brought to our notice.

On Wednesday, the 20th ult., His Excellency the Governor General received information of an insurrection, and caused the commanding officers of all the regiments to come to him, and it may be supposed that strict vigilance over their subordinates was recommended. Two brigades (of 1st and 4th Battalions), and eight sergeants, suspected of disloyalty, were apprehended and confined in the forts of Aguada and Mormugaum as a precautionary measure, and His Excellency ordered twelve more sergeants to appear before him on Thursday, and when they came they were sent to their respective corps.

During Thursday night, the 3rd battalion of Infantry, stationed at Bicholim, did what has been mentioned in the proclamation of the Governor, and quartered themselves in the convent of Bom Jesus, awaiting the arrival of the other corps, and taking possession in the meantime (so a letter says) of the ammunition, shots, powder, and money of the arsenal.

On Sunday morning, at about 7 o'clock, there appeared in the village of Margaum a detachment of about 100 men of the 2nd battalion of Infantry, under the command of Major Pimentel and some officers, and they went into the barrack vacated by the 1st Battalion. After a short time small patrols, under the command of inferior officers, commenced to enter the officers' houses, compelling them to accompany them. At half-past two P.M. the men of the 2nd Battalion were seen marching across Verna, and before them the 1st Battalion, commanded by Major E. A. de Souza Vidigal. A part of the 2nd Battalion had already left for Old Goa to join their comrades from Bicholim. On Tuesday a junction was made with the corps at Marcella. At this time a rumour was circulated that some soldiers of Chasseurs No. 1, dressed as infantrymen, were seen at the bunder of D. Panta, and that many boats had taken their course to that bunder. The Regedor of Taligaum gave notice of this to His Excellency the Governor, which made the Secretary of State and three Adjutants repair to the spot, but the rumour proved to be unfounded.

When the Governor received information of the joining of the 3rd Battalion and of their posting themselves at Old Goa, an order was given to garrison the Capital with batteries of the two corps stationed there. Guns were mounted at different points; a picquet was ordered to be posted on the hill at the foot of the Flag Staff; and two patimars in the river Mandovi had the guns mounted on them.

After the news respecting the 1st and 2nd Battalions was confirmed, four barricades were constructed—one at the opening of the road of Conceigao; another near the shop of Goolam Hossein; the third at the front of the house of Colepo; and the fourth at the foot of the house of Joaqim Correa. More than thirty soldiers and two guns were detailed to each of the barricades, with orders to fire on the rebels if they attempted to march towards the capital. All the armaments deposited in the depot behind the church were removed to the palace.

On Saturday His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by the Commander-in-Chief and Staff, caused the officers and soldiers of Artillery and of the Municipal Guard to swear on the banner fidelity to the Government, and this was done with enthusiasm. The corps at the capital are all commanded by Europeans.

On the same day Messrs. Jose D. Monrao, Nogar, Martins, Telles, &c., were sent to Old Goa to invite the rebels of the 3rd Battalion to return to their barracks. It is said the rebels replied, "We cannot answer; we wait for our companions from Ponda, Margao, and Mapuca."

The battalion stationed at Mapuca stands irresolute up to this moment, and it was rumoured that the 3rd Battalion had gone thither to instigate it to go over to their side. The Government, on the other hand, seems to count upon the support of the Mapuca battalion.

A force of 200 men, commanded by Sr. C. Lopes, which was lately engaged to capture the bandits of the Novas Conquistas, was seen yesterday marching across the Rais to join the rebels.

No one at the capital could tell us what are the rebels' pretensions. It is, however, vaguely asserted that they desired the release of the prisoners confined in the forts on suspicion of fomenting rebellion, their pay in *reis fortes*, and promotion of the junior officers, &c.

Everything at the capital is on a war footing and in a state of siege. Schools and shops are closed. The military scholars have retired to their barracks; other Government servants have taken refuge in the garrisons; and various functionaries and a number of citizens are seen going in and out of the palace. Guns are there, arms are here—in short, a martial movement is visible everywhere. The Governor is indefatigable in his exertions. He is constantly in full dress, and he encourages with words, inspires with example, and writes, proclaims, telegraphs, and provides for all.

The Council of the Governor, now in permanent session, has passed a vote of confidence to the Chief of the State.

Our correspondents write to us very little, and that little under fear, saying that they have much to narrate, but cannot.

P. S.—At a late hour we are informed that the Commandant of the battalion stationed at Mapuca sent the soldiers under his command on leave previous to his joining the rebels. When he set out, he had but few soldiers and some inferior officers around him, and with these and the flag of the corps he joined the rebels at Marcella.

BOMBAY.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—During last month 2,401 suits were filed in the Bombay Small Causes Court.

THE POLITICAL AGENT OF KATTYWAR.—Colonel W. W. Anderson returned to Kattywar on Sunday last.

INSOLVENCY COURT.—In future the Insolvency Court will sit on the first and third Wednesdays instead of the first and third Mondays in each month.

DROWNED.—Pandoo Mahadoo, a scavenging labourer, about twenty-three years of age, was found drowned in the Walkeshwur Tank yesterday morning.

HIGH SCHOOLS.—The *Bombay Educational Record* states that High Schools have been established at Broach and Nerisd in Guzerat. The latter place has secured the services of Mr. Dalal as head master.

MURDER IN KAIRA.—The other day a Mussulman named Jehangheer Ahmed, a resident of Thasra, in the Kaira collectorate, murdered one Runchordas Goculbhoy, an inhabitant of the same village. The murderer is now in custody.

THE INDIAN FINANCE COMMITTEE.—The *Jam-i-Jamshed* understands that arrangements are being made to send Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Secretary of the Bombay Association, to England, for the purpose of giving evidence before the Indian Finance Committee.

A NEW SOLICITOR.—Mr. Christopher Bernard Lynch, a brother of Mr. G. S. Lynch (of Messrs. Dallas and Lynch) was yesterday sworn before the Chief Justice at the High Court as a solicitor and proctor of the Court. We believe he joins the firm of Messrs. Prentis, Craigie, & Owen as a partner.

ACCIDENTS.—A labourer employed at Elephanta was run over by a wagon on Thursday last, and got both his legs broken. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.—On the same day, a lascar named Currimooddin Sudoordin, while employed on board the ship Adelaide, accidentally fell into the hold, and received serious injuries.

THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.—In the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Abdool Rahimon Amoo Salib, an engine-driver in the Hyder Ally Cotton Press at Colaba, obtained a warrant of apprehension against two persons, one a converted Mussulman, and the other a Mogul doctor, who were charged with theft of two currency notes of the value of Rs. 500 each.

MR. LOUIS FRANK, we would remind our readers, will give an entertainment of natural magic and illusions this evening at Morley Hall, Colaba. Mr. Frank, we believe, requires no recommendation in Bombay, for the wonderful cleverness of his tricks and illusions, and his easy, homely manner, is universally known and appreciated. It may be mentioned that he is to perform some new tricks this evening.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of H. M.'s 19th Regiment Native Infantry at the Esplanade band-stand this evening :—

March	Le Reveil du Lion	Riviere.
Overture	Le Domino Noir	Auber.
Lancers	Cremorne	Hermann.
Selection (op)	Trav ata	Verdi.
Valse	La Duchesse	Farmer.
Galop	Atalanta	Faust.

THE LATE MR. BOMANJEE JEEJEEBHOY.—We regret to announce the death, on Thursday night, of Mr. Bomanjee Jejeebhoy, the eldest brother of the Hon. Byramjee Jejeebhoy. He was an elderly gentleman, about sixty-five years of age, and was much respected by his countrymen. He was a member of the late Parsee Punchayet and a leading settia of the Parsee community. His funeral yesterday was largely attended.

HINDUSTANI PUNCTUATION.—Mr. Ghulam Mohammad Munshi has very ingeniously invented some marks of punctuation for the languages of the Mohammadans, the want of which has always been felt. The Munshi has written an Essay on the work, entitled "Risálah-i-Nujóm-ul A'lámát," and added the necessary orthographical rules and diacritical points; having which, it is impossible to mispronounce any word; and it will undoubtedly remove the obscurity of difficult passages, and, in fact, much facilitate reading and understanding Hindustani, &c. We therefore strongly recommend a general adoption of the book throughout India, and especially to those publishing books.—*Bombay Educational Record.*

THE VICTORIA DRAMATIC COMPANY.—It is hardly necessary to remind our readers that the "Victoria" Company will, in their new house in Grant Road, give this evening, for the first time, a representation of "Khoorsheed," a new melodrama, pleasantly written in Hindustance by Mr. Eduljee Jamsetjee Khori. A feature in the play is the description of the pompous and luxuriant style of the Mahomedan sovereigns who held India in times gone by. We understand the "Victoria" Company have gone to considerable expense in making new dresses, painting new scenes, and thoroughly renovating the house. Besides the clever acting of several well-known amateurs, new songs, in duet and solo, will be introduced, and on the conclusion of the play certain cycloramic views of the recent Franco-Prussian War will be exhibited. A pleasant evening's entertainment is promised.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

RUBBATINO'S STEAMER ARABIA, which left Bombay for Genoa on the 1st September, put into Jeddah with machinery disabled, and after effecting repairs arrived at Aden on the 22nd ultimo; all well.

THE following is a list of passengers per s. s. Euphrates, C. C. D. Hutcheson, R. N. R., Commander, which left Calcutta on the 3rd instant for Bombay, via the coast ports :—

Dr F Croudace, Captain Murray, Mr Macintosh, Mr Locke' Mrs Hutcheson, Mr W M Bourke, Mr A G Maury.

WRECK OF THE STEAMER BRINDALBANE.—Lloyds' Salvage Association report that the divers have at last succeeded in clearing away all bales from the deck: could see no spelter. There is now nothing on shore to be forwarded to Bombay. About thirty bales cotton have just arrived from the wreck, and the boatmen report that in two days all will be landed. The hull of the steamer was to be sold on the 21st August.—*Jeddah, Aug.* 20.

THE MARITANA, Macdonald, master, Bombay to Liverpool, previously reported as having put into Algoa Bay, completed the discharge of her cargo on July 29. About 1,000 bales cotton had been dried and made merchantable, and would be forwarded to Liverpool or London. The linseed were so badly sea damaged as to be unfit for re-shipment and had been sold; and a large quantity of seed, &c., which would not pay the expense of landing, was thrown overboard. The vessel continued to leak badly; and as the leak was evidently in the bottom and it could not be got at without heaving her down, which could not be done at Algoa Bay, she will probably be condemned. Meantime the agents await instructions from the underwriters at home.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.				OCTOBER.	LOW WATER.			
Time.		Height.			Time.		Height.	
H.	M.	FT.	IN.		H.	M.	FT.	IN.
5	15 m	2	4	Saturday.. 7	11	4 m	0	0
4	13 a	0	7		11	0 a	2	10
6	37 m	2	0	Sunday ... 8	0	41 a	0	1
5	5 a	0	6		.....		.....	
7	50 m	2	9	Monday ... 9	0	29 m	2	10
7	45 a	1	0		2	10 a	0	11
8	32 m	3	5	Tuesday... 10	1	68 m	3	0
9	3 a	2	2		3	14 a	2	3
9	36 m	4	4	Wednesday. 11	3	7 m	3	7
9	50 a	3	6		3	51 a	3	7
10	19 m	5	3	Thursday.. 12	3	34 m	4	2
10	1 a	4	10		4	21 a	3	5
10	39 m	5	11	Friday ... 13	4	35 m	5	1
11	8 a	5	11		4	54 a	4	6

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

BELGAUM COLLECTORATE.—From the weather report of the Belgaum collectorate, for the fortnight ending 15th September, we learn that there was but little or no rain. The crops were withering in most places. An early fall of rain was much required. The state of public health was good.

DHARWAR COTTON REPORT.

DHARWAR, 4TH October.

THE latest telegram received here is dated Liverpool 28th September, Dhollera 7¼d. per lb.

During the twenty days over which this report extends there has been a steady demand both on European and native account, principally the latter, and purchases to the extent of seven hundred candies, mostly Sawginned, have been made at Rs. 230 per candy.

We quote to-day Sawginned Rs. 232, Compta Rs. 205 f. o. b. Carwar 15th December, usual terms.

It is reported that natives have sold some 20,000 bales Sawginned in Bombay for forward delivery, but as the sellers do not hold half of that quantity of cotton here, and do not appear anxious to purchase except in small quantities, we presume they expect to fulfil their engagements by purchasing in Compta later on, where prices at present are ruling too high to admit of any margin on the sale rate, and the quality of the stock there now is inferior.

The stock of cotton above ghaut unsold is getting very small. Dealers say that it will be entirely exhausted in another six weeks, or two months at the outside, so that business in old cotton this season will be brought to a close much earlier than usual.

We are glad to be able to report a most seasonable rainfall since our last. We have had heavy storms all over the district during the past fortnight, 4 inches and 28 cents having been registered last week, which has done an inestimable amount of good to all crops. The cotton plants generally look healthy, and in some fields they are already four inches high. There is every prospect now of a large yield, and with the increased land under cotton cultivation this year, we look for an unusually large crop for 1871-2. The ryots are still continuing to sow more cotton since the rain fell.

About 2,000 doeras were sent to Compta a fortnight ago, but all despatches have now ceased for the present. The district roads are again closed, and cotton will not be moved until the rains are entirely over, probably not for a fortnight or perhaps three weeks hence.

The shipping season at Compta is open. There is no cotton at Carwar, but we hear of contracts having been made there for December delivery at Rs. 235.

The shipments from Carwar are as follows :—

	Sawginned. Bales.	Doeras.
To Bombay from 3rd to 21st September	215	237

The Compta shipments have not reached us in time.

EXCHANGE.—Unaltered

ROBERTSON BROTHERS & Co.

Represented in Bombay by Messrs. Blay & Mackintosh.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the Eleventh year of Victoria, Chapter XXI. :—

Gangjee Nurpat, a general merchant.
Paroo Rowjee, a dealer in firewood.
Narotumdass Raghoonathdass, a broker.
Limjee Manockjee, formerly a merchant, now unemployed.
Pragjee Canjee, a merchant.
Jugonath Wiswanath, a clerk.
Burjorjee Dhunjeebhoy, formerly carried on business as a dealer in soda-water, now unemployed.
Nurbudda Bhoy, widow of the late Wamon Dajee, and lately remarried with Narayn Ramsord, no profession.
Charles Powell, a clerk.
Tezpal Soonderjee, a petty broker.
Marcelino de Souza, lately a fitter in the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, now unemployed.
Shapoorjee Ardasir, a broker.
Dhewchund Cooverdas, Jadhowdass Choonilal, and Bhoychund Choonilal, lately traded under the name and firm of Dewchund Choonilal, as dealers in silk and cotton.
Gunputrao Soonderjee, unemployed.
Ruttonsey Dhurumsey, a mehta.
Crustnarao Gopinath, an English writer.
Veeneshwar Sadasew Chutney, a proprietor of a printing press.
Ebramjee Dossjee, a cutlery and their wares' shopkeeper.
Madan Megjee, a servant in the employ of Luckhumsey Bhojraz.
Gomedram Pitamber, a cotton merchant, who lately traded in partnership with Vulubdass Govurdhundass, under the name of Gomedram Nurseedass.
Balajee Moregajee, an English writer.
Cashinath Maghusham, an English writer.
Michael Bocarro, an English writer, unemployed.
Ebram Ahmed, formerly an oil seller, now unemployed.
Nuseerunjee Merwanjee, a broker.
Bonlingo Ambosta, a carpenter.
Goolam Moiddin vulad Admjee Goowtay, Mahomed Esmail vulad Admjee Goowtay, and Abdool Cadur vulad Baloo Autkaree, dealers in tobacco.
Waljee Canjee, a Brahmin priest.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

MEASUREMENT OF COTTON.

ON Thursday our space compelled us to give only an abstract of Mr. J. K. Bythell's speech on the measurement of cotton at the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, but as the subject is of considerable importance to the mercantile community, we now publish it *in extenso* :—

Mr. J. K. Bythell moved—"That the fee for measuring bales of cotton, or bales and cases of other produce, be reduced from a half to one-third of an anna—four pies—per bale or package." In the course of a long speech Mr. Bythell recalled the circumstances under which the Chamber's new rules of measurement were adopted in November last. The price per bale was then a half anna per bale, and it was decided to retain that price during the ensuing season with the view of meeting the expenses of the working of the scheme, of forming a reserve fund, and of clearing off a debt that had been incurred; and for these purposes the working of the scheme had been referred to himself and Mr. Kittridge. The debt before October, 1870, amounted to Rs. 4,056. Shipments continued small, so that by the end of November the debt had increased to Rs. 4,893; by the end of December to Rs. 4,512; by January shipments became more active, and the debt fell to Rs. 4,365; in February to Rs. 2,522; by March there was a surplus of Rs. 794; by April 30 to Rs. 3,942; by May, Rs. 9,191; until, by the end of June, the surplus amounted to Rs. 11,378. (Hear, hear.) This was a sum much larger than was anticipated, and was greatly due to the sudden impetus given to shipments in the months of May and June, when steamers were in the habit of coaling. The expenses last year had been less than they would be in any succeeding year, as the Chamber had only a small staff of measurers during the slack season, and would no longer be obliged to keep up a full staff both during the dull and the busy season. The committee had hoped, after seeing so large a surplus, to be able to reduce the fee to a quarter of an anna, but after careful calculation they found that in order to pay expenses in a year of average shipments a fee of one-third of an anna would have to be levied. The surplus from last season seemed a large sum to keep in hand, but during the periods of slackness in shipping that would recur annually a large reserve fund would be required to keep up the necessary establishment without trenching upon the general funds of the Chamber. Regarding the merits of the scheme itself, he thought that, considering the enormous amount of bales measured, that the bulk of the work had been done in the last three months of the season, and that many of those in the department were new to the work, the Chamber might agree that it worked remarkably well. He believed the measurers had done their work honestly and correctly; very few complaints had been made; and only on two occasions were those working the scheme able to detect any mistake in the measurement. One of these mistakes was caused by a native shipper mixing up bales from different compressing presses in one lot for shipment. The measurer did not detect this, and the measurement was consequently wrong, but the error was committed early in the season and no repetition of it occurred; for the measurers were afterwards careful to see whether the bales were all from one press or not before giving the measurement certificate. Nearly every complaint was proved after careful investigation to have been caused by the opposition raised by dubashes to the working of the scheme. Muccadums, as a rule, had not given much trouble. That the dubashes should have given the new scheme their opposition was only to be expected, because, as matters used to be, more than £5,000 per annum would find their way into their pockets that would not now, and this sum they would not allow to slip from them without making an effort to retain it or harass those who had taken it. It had been rather surprising to find that early in the season the dubashes gave very little trouble; but they had been really biding their time; and when trade had still begun they commenced their system of annoyance. The great weapon of the dubashes was the rule which very properly provides that captains should, if they chose, be represented at the measurement. If a shipper gave notice that his cotton would be measured and shipped, say, at 9 o'clock the following morning, the dubash would send word that the captain would not come before the afternoon or perhaps until the day after. And then when the dubash and captain did attend, if the shipper had not all the cotton he intended to ship placed ready on the bunder, the dubash would say—"they are not ready, captain," and would walk off or would only agree to watch the measurement of the bales that were actually on the bunder. If the shipper afterwards had his cotton measured by the Chamber's men and sent it alongside without the measurement being witnessed by the ship's representative, the captain would, under dubash influence, refuse to take the bales on board. The object of the dubashes in being so obstructive was to make the obtaining of Chamber measurement so difficult and troublesome that shippers would fly to them for refuge. And if shippers did adopt this course, when smarting under the annoyance of having shipments delayed in the thick of the season, they were received by the dubashes with open arms. They were shown that by leaving the matter to the muccadum and dubash they would get a smaller average measurement than they had previously obtained after all their trouble and all their care to see the bales well lashed. The committee were sorry to observe that in a few instances shippers were tempted to accept a dubash average measurement, and thus save all trouble, and they wished therefore to take the opportunity now afforded of pointing out that shippers need not allow the dubashes to annoy them in the least, and to urge upon the merchants the necessity of steadfastly resisting these underhand practices. The rule in question did not say that the dubash should say when it will suit him to come down to the bunder, but that the shipper should inform the captain of the time and place of measurement and afford the ship the opportunity of being represented. And the committee desired therefore to impress upon shippers the fact that if no one should attend at the time stated on behalf of the ship, the bales should be measured by the Chamber's measurer and sent alongside. The measurement would, he could confidently state, be as carefully taken by the measurer in the absence, as in the presence, of the ship's representative. The committee were also anxious to tell shippers that it was not necessary for all the bales to be on the bunder at the hour named. On most of the bunders it was often impossible to find room to place a few hundred bales during the busy season. If, therefore, the shipper had a portion of his cotton ready on the bunder at the hour named and had the remainder close at hand with coolies ready to bring it forward, he did all that could be expected, and he should, provided his engagement with the ship entitled him to do so, continue measuring and shipping until the number of bales that he intended to ship on that day were finished. Should any ship afterwards refuse to take the cotton on board, or to accept the Chamber's measurement, the committee hoped the case would at once be placed in their hands, and they would, he was sure, soon set matters right for the shipper. Every ship gave way last season as soon as it was seen that they really meant to contest the point in Court. The captains must see for themselves, on calm consideration, that it was against the ship's interest to have a large quantity of bales placed beforehand together on the bunder. An unscrupulous shipper could easily put all the large bales in the centre and small ones all round, so as to deceive both measurer and captain, whereas, by continuing the system of measuring each bundle of cotton as it came from the press across the bunder to the boat, fraud would be effectually checked and a fair measurement obtained. The measurers never gave a certificate for a boatload of cotton until every bale had been brought out on to the bunder and had passed under their eyes. The dubashes tried another very clever trick early in the season. When the shipper was represented only by the muccadum, and the ship by the dubash, these two parties would take a few small bales on to the bunder and after the measurer had measured them would ask him to give a certificate for a large number of bales and tell him that as both sides agreed to the average measurement it would of course be all right. The committee heard of this dodge, and at once told the measurers that their business was to give measurement for only the bales that they actually saw, and that if even the captain and the shipper agreed to an average, the measurer had nothing to do with, and must take no part in, it. Had the dubashes succeeded in obtaining a certificate under such circumstances, the muccadums would of course have used cheap ropes, and then, if the captain had complained, the certificate would have been shown and the dubash would have said—"this is what you get by allowing your cargo to be measured by the Chamber's men." Another thing the committee had to contend with, was the deliberate way in which the dubashes told captains when they arrived in the port all manner of falsehoods with regard to the scheme. The dubashes said ships though carrying more bales had fewer tons in their freight lists than on former voyages; that the measurers sat down on chairs and allowed shippers to call out the measurement; that the scheme was invented by shippers for their sole benefit at the ship's expense. They in fact attributed to the measurers all the vices that existed under the old system of leaving measurement to be settled by muccadums and dubashes. And the committee were sorry to see that some of the captains were for some reason easily persuaded to believe these disgraceful statements. One captain went about saying that the measurer on the Fort bunder sat down in a chair while the shipper took his own measurement, but this man on being questioned could only say his dubash told him so, and he looked rather ashamed of himself. Mr. Bythell on meeting one day last season, on the Victoria bunder, a captain who had often before loaded his ship in Bombay, remarked to him that he would carry a better cargo now that he could obtain actual, instead of average, measurement. The captain replied that he did not know that, for he heard that ships carried more bales but were paid for fewer tons. On being asked for an instance he turned to his dubash and said, "What ship did you mention the other day?" The dubash on being thus accosted could not say a word. Mr. Bythell took the trouble to explain to the captain that every ship he had heard of had carried more tons as well as more bales, because ships were then receiving actual measurement just as steamers had always done. He told him also, that although under the old system the dubashes gave a larger measurement per bale than what was now obtained by shippers from the same presses, yet that bales formerly often exceeded in size the measurement given, whereas now that shippers could obtain actual measurement, good lashings were used, and station done to the ship, however small the size of the bales might be. That captain faithfully promised to load his ship that voyage with Chamber measurement, but to his (Mr. Bythell's) disgust, gave, under dubash influence, the very next day an average measurement for 1,500 bales to one shipper. It was most extraordinary to see the influence dubashes have over shipmasters. Formerly masters were complaining that steamers should get actual measurement while ships did not do so; and now that a system was devised by means of which a man could have every boat-load of his cargo separately and carefully measured he was led away by his dubash and persuaded not to give the thing a fair trial. A captain who did not once load his ship entirely with Chamber measurement did not give the scheme a fair trial. Every man who, resisting the persuasions of the dubashes, had kept to actual measurement, stated that the scheme was beneficial to the ship as well as to the shipper, and some ships had carried five per cent more cargo than ever before from this port. Mr Bythell further said that he wished especially to address a few remarks to those firms who still kept to the old dubash system of measurement. He thought that when those merchants were shown that they benefited by the establishment of the measurement scheme, just as much as those who had every shipment measured by the Chamber's men, they would refuse any longer to support the dubash opposition. That they were so benefited was easily proved. All dubash average measurements were this season eight to ten per cent less than before the public measurers were appointed; for the Chamber has shown that bales could easily be made smaller than the smallest average formerly given by dubashes. Take the Fort Press as an example. Formerly its bales were always given by dubash measure as averaging 12½ to 12⅝ cubic feet in size, whereas the average given of late was nearly one foot per bale less. Shippers could easily test these figures by comparing their bills of lading of former seasons with those of the present year. All shippers must see that it was to their interest to support the scheme; for no person would run away with the idea that dubashes would continue giving such a small average measurement, necessitating continued watchfulness and care, were the Chamber scheme to fall through. They would, on the contrary, speedily raise the average to a level that would cover the delinquencies of dishonest muccadums and shippers, and thus save themselves the trouble of frequently visiting the bunders. Leaving out of the question for a moment, therefore, the duty of merchants to combine in purifying the trade of the port from these disgraceful practices, it was to the interest of every shipper to discountenance by every means in his power any movement in favour of returning to the old system of measurement. He hoped that after this explanation no shipper would again accept or ask for a dubash measurement. Before concluding, he (Mr. Bythell) wished to appeal, on behalf of the committee, to the consignees of ships to assist the movement more than they did. As they knew that a captain would certainly hear all kinds of untruths from the dubash relative to the measurement scheme, they ought really to take the trouble to explain to every captain the exact nature of the working of the system, and to request him to shut his ears to the false statements he would hear from his dubash. They should also ask him to load his ship with Chamber measurement throughout, and thus try the system fairly. Every captain had a word to say against the old, and surely therefore could be persuaded to try just once any new system. And if the bashes persisted in counteracting the consignees' influence they could easily be brought to terms. Now that steamers carried so much of the exports of the place dubashes were really of very little use, for steamers seldom were in want of many stevedores. Consignees should therefore make dubashes know their place—should tell them plainly that they would not allow them to mislead the captains of the vessels in their (the consignees) hands. If consignees would do this it would assist the committee greatly. From next week, he would inform the Chamber, it was proposed to utilize the measurers' services in another way. It was a matter of notoriety that there were no proper statistics as to actual shipments. When a ship left the port, it was, of course, easy to ascertain what she carried, but there were no means at present of ascertaining what has been shipped during each day or each week. At present there was merely a list given of the cotton that had passed through the Custom Houses. Most merchants were in the habit of telegraphing on mail days that so much cotton had been shipped; but at the beginning of the season it was possible that 40,000 bales might have been passed and only 10,000 shipped. The cotton measurers would now be instructed to put down a memorandum of all cotton that had left the bunder on each day, and the total would be calculated up to four o'clock in the afternoon, in order to get it printed in the Chamber's shipping return next morning. Next week it was hoped they would be able to publish a daily return of the cotton actually shipped from the different bunders, and a column would be set apart in the second page showing how much cotton had gone off to each ship. At present the ships in the berth were partly laden, and it would be necessary to leave a blank in the column opposite their names; but the scheme would very soon be in complete working order, and it was believed that by that means a pressing want would be supplied. (Applause.) Mr. Bythell concluded by again reading his motion.

Mr. Lang (Stearns, Hobart, & Co.) seconded the proposition, which was carried unanimously.

The meeting then terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

EIGHTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, 8TH OCT. 1871.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 AM—1st Celebration of Holy Communion.
11 AM—Morning Prayer and Sermon, with 2nd Celebration of Holy Communion. Hymns 178, 345 (part 2), and 203 (vs. 5 & 6).
4-45 PM—Catechising.
7-30 PM—Litany.
6 PM—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 191, 222 and 228. The offertories will be devoted as usual.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

11 AM—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 1 (part 3) and 195.
6 PM—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 274, 189, and 228. The offertories to be devoted as usual.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7 AM—Holy Communion (Celebration.)
11 AM—Matins and Sermon. Hymns 301 and 168.
6 PM—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 186, 320, and 14.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7 AM—Celebration of Holy Communion. The Rev. Ward Maule.]
7-45 AM—Matins and Sermon. Hymns 2 (New every Morning is the love), and 172 Hosanna to the living Lord.)
6 PM—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 297 (O happy Band of Pilgrims), 326 Christian, seek not yet repose), and 142, part 3 (Jerusalem the Golden.)
Collections for church expenses and the poor.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

11 AM—Morning Prayer and Sermon.
6 PM—Evening Prayer and Sermon.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

[CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.]
11 AM—Special Service for Children.
Paraphrase 2, (Tune, St. Paul's—48.)
Hymn 99, (Tune, Rudderfield—165.)
Paraphrase 65, (Tune, St. Asaph—37.)
Anthem—"I was glad when they said unto me."
6 PM—Evening Service—
Psalm 24, Tune, St Magnus—43.)
Para 89, (Tune, French—14.)
Hymn 104, (Tune, Morning Light—204.)
Anthem—"Saviour, hear our pleading."
Collections for the poor.

THE RELIEFS.

WITH the sanction of Government the following alterations and movements in relief are directed to be carried out, in supercession of and in addition to, those published in G. O. C. C. of the 22nd May, 1871 :—

13TH BRIGADE ROYAL ARTILLERY.

No. 1 Battery, from England to Abbottabad, instead of Morar.

24TH BRIGADE ROYAL ARTILLERY.

No. 1 Battery, from Delhi to Morar, instead of Rawulpindee.

No. 3 Battery, from Lucknow to Peshawur.

No. 6 Battery, from Attock, to Lucknow instead of Peshawur.

DACOITY AND MURDER.

A SHORT time ago, at a Court of Criminal Sessions held at Tanna, before W. M. P. Coghlan, Esq., Session Judge, Babujee Withoba and six others were charged, under section 396 of the Indian Penal Code, with having on or about the 26th June last, at Shabad, in the Callian talooka, of the Tanna district, committed dacoity, and, whilst so committing dacoity, one or more of their number committed murder, by causing the deaths of Luxmon Powar, a pensioned soldier of the 11th N. I., and his wife, Bhagee. Four of the accused persons pleaded guilty, while the others were convicted. The Session Judge sentenced four of them to be hanged; and the remainder to be transported for life.

The High Court (the Hon. Mr. Justice Melvill and the Hon. Mr. Justice Kemball) on a review of the proceedings, confirmed the sentence of death passed against three of the accused; and commuted the sentence of death passed against the fourth to transportation for life.

A CAUTION TO PARENTS—THEFT FROM CHILDREN.

YESTERDAY, in the Fort Police Court, a Mahomedan named Hajee Mahomed Hajee Jeewa, a dealer in Europe piece-goods, appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee, and laid an information against a Mussulman woman named Suffoors, who was charged with theft.

Hajee Mahomed Hajee Jeewa said—I deal in Europe piece-goods and have a shop near the Jackeria's Musjid, and reside at Sashmolo, near Go

peep between the fir-trees, though the rear of the Division had only left Aldershott 2½ hours before. I did not pass a single laggard man or waggon on the road. Both Divisions were punctually and compactly despatched, and though the distance neither way was very long, it was quite long enough to allow room for mismanagement if there had been any. I found the first Infantry Brigade busily pitching their tents on an open plateau surrounded by fir. No time was lost; the Quartermaster rode up and gave the regiment its ground, the colourmen marked it out with their little red flags, 500 pairs of hands unloaded the waggons, spread the tents, erected the poles, hammered in the pegs, fastened the cords, and 500 men were housed in a trice.

The Duke of Cambridge, Sir Hope Grant, and the Staff rode over the Hartford-bridge country to-day, and will visit Woolmer in like manner to-morrow.

The quantity of baggage and equipage which followed the columns to-day was surprisingly small. Every luxury has been left behind, and the weight is furtLer lessened by several recent changes in equipment. There are now, for instance, no regimental hospitals as formerly, but one Divisional Hospital, divided into three parts, each sufficient for a brigade, and unpacked and used as they are wanted. The carriage of troops by railway will probably not be tested in the manœuvres; the Berkshire lines lie awkwardly at right angles to the field of operations, still it seems a pity that one of the most vital problems of modern war should be left unattempted. Neither will there be any carriage of shot and shell, and, comparatively speaking, very little of ammunition. One hundred rounds per man of blank cartridge are all that will be taken; five rounds in the men's pouches, 25 in regimental, and the remainder in general service waggons. I believe that no intendance in Europe but our own undertakes the transport of ammunition, which, as well as the transport of engineer stores, is done abroad by the trains of the corps themselves. A modification of the mitrailleuse has been virtually adopted into our Army, but there will be no such weapon recognized in the Berkshire campaign. The admirable new valise equipment is supplied to about half the force. The pontoon and telegraph troops are at present in reserve at Aldershott.

To-day has been cool and cloudy, good for marching, but there is again a threatening of rain. We have had too much of it already. Two or three wet days would make our spruce little Army sadly shabby. Nothing further can touch the uniforms of the Militia, but the new tunics of some of the Line will soon lose their gloss. After all, however, the horses will suffer most, and I know that good cavalry officers think Government is rather grudging in the matter of oats. The hired transport horses get 20lb. weight of oats a day, the cavalry only 10lb. Is this sufficient? September is the most trying month in the year for a horse, and, in addition to the change of his coat, he has in this case to struggle with the change of his whole habit of life. It would be a pity to let good horses get weak and out of condition for the sake of a few pounds of corn.

Some of the foreign visitors have arrived at the Queen's Hotel. General Blumenthal was expected yesterday, but I have not heard whether he has yet come. Sir Charles Staveley had to start this morning without the help of his new Chief-of-the-Staff, Sir Garnet Wolseley. If this appointment, never before made in England, should succeed, it may show us the way out of a wood thick with obstructions. If Sir Garnet Wolseley does not make it succeed, no one else can. The Aldershott Head-Quarter Staff have worked da and night to get these two Divisions off. Now that the Army is fairly in the field things will settle themselves into a groove; up to to-day they have been jolting lover cross rails, at a fearful strain to the principal timbers of the military coach.

The following is the official statement of the various Staffs of the forces to be employed in the forthcoming operations.

HEAD QUARTER'S STAFF.

Commanding-in-Chief—Field Marshal his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K.G. Aides-de-Camp—Colonel Clifton, Colonel Tyrwhitt, Colonel the Hon. H. Clifford, C.B., V.C., and Colonel Johnson, C.B., R.A. Deputy Adjutant-General, Major-General Egerton; Deputy Assistant-Adjutant General, Brevet-Major Wood, V. C.; Deputy Quartermaster General, Colonel Mackenzie, C.B.; Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, Lieutenant-Colonel Middleton; Deputy Judge Advocate, Colonel R. Carey, C.B.; Inspector-General of Reserve Forces, Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir J. Lindsay, K.C.M.G., attached to Head-Quarters.) Aide-de-Camp, Captain Gascoigne, Scots Fusilier Guards. Commanding Cavalry, Major General Sir T. M'Mahon, C.B.; Aides-de-Camp—Captain Russell, 10th Hussars, and Captain Fitz George, 23rd Foot; Commanding Royal Artillery, Major-General Sir Collingwood Dickson, K.C.B., V.C.; Brigade Major, Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Biddulph, R.A.; Aides-de-Camp—Captain R Keate, R. A., and Captain W. S. M. Wolfe, R.A.; Colonel on the Staff, Colonel Phillpotts, R.H.A.; Brigade Major, Captain J. R. Oliver, R.A.; Aide-de-Camp, Lieutenant H. R. Y Browne, R.A.; Commanding Royal Engineers, Colonel Lefian, R.E.; Brigade Major, Captain J. C. M. Drake, R.E., Aide-de-Camp, Lieutenant H. A. Gun, R.E.; Control Department.—Deputy Controller Robinson, C.B.; Assistant Controller Irvine, C.M.G.; Major Stuart, (Acting Assistant Controller); Captain Hozier, (Acting Assistant Controller); Principal Medical Officer, Inspector-General Lawson; Secretary to Principal Medical Officer, Staff Assistant-Surgeon Martin.

UMPIRE STAFF.—Umpire-in-Chief—Field Marshal his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K.G.; General Sir Richard Airey, G.C.B., Adjutant-General to the Forces; Lieutenant-General Sir D. Cameron, K.C.B., Governor of the Royal Military College; Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir J. Lindsay, K. C. M. G., Inspector-General of Reserve Forces; Major-General Napier, Director-General of Military Education; Major-General Elliot, C.B., Quartermaster-General; Major-General Sir J. L. Simmons, K.C.B., R.E., Governor of the Royal Military Academy; Major-General M'Dougall; Colonel Hamley, C.B., R.A., Commandant of the Staff College; Colonel Middleton, C.B., Deputy Adjutant General Royal Artillery. Assistants.—Colonel Wilkinson, Captain C. B. Brakenbury, R.A., Captain H. Brakenbury, R. A., and Captain Hone, R.E.

ALDERSHOTT.

DIVISION STAFF.

1ST DIVISION.—Lieutenant-General Sir J. Hope Grant, G.C.B. Aides-de-Camp—Lieutenant Knolles, R.A.; and Captain Corkran, Grenadier Guards; Lieutenant Barton, 9th Lancers (extra); Lieutenant Lord A Seymour, Scots Fusilier Guards (extra); Assistant Adjutant-General, Colonel Sir A. Alison, C.B.; Assistant Quartermaster General, Colonel Gamble, C. B.; Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, Captain the Hon. C. Edwards, Rifle Brigade; Assistant Provost Marshal, Captain Wilson, 42d Foot; Commanding Royal Artillery, Colonel Henry, C.B.; Adjutant, Captain J. M. Burn, R.A.; Commanding Royal Engineers—Colonel J. M. Grant; Adjutant, Lieutenant F. W. Heneage, R.E.; Assistant Controller, A. C. Crookshank; Deputy Commissary—Price and Wilton; Assistant Commissary, Jolly; Staff Surgeon-Major, R. Kendall. First Field Hospital.—Staff Surgeon-Major, F. Holton; Staff Assistant-Surgeons W. J. and A W. Sheddon. Second Field Hospital—Staff Surgeon R. Hungerford; Staff Assistant-Surgeons J. W. Longbeed and W. F. Barnett. Third Field Hospital.—Staff Surgeon J. R. Thomas; Staff Assistant Surgeons G. Bolster and T. A. J Cocksedge. Chaplains—Rev. H. N. Wheeler, Rev. W. Backhouse, Rev. F. Cannon (Presbyterian), and Rev. Thomas Moore, (Roman Catholic).

BRIGADE STAFF.

CAVALRY BRIGADE.—Major-General Sir T. M'Mahon, C.B.; Aides de-Camp, Captain Russell, 10th Hussars, and Captain Fitz-George, 23rd Foot; Orderly Officers, Lieutenant Lord M. Beresford, 7th Hussars, and Lieutenant Mackenzie, 9th Lancers; Brigade-Major, Captain Hozier, 2d Dragoons; Deputy-Commissary Leach.

1ST BRIGADE.—Major-General Brownrigg, C.B.; Aide-de-Camp, Lieutenant Brownrigg, Rifle Brigade; Orderly Officers, Lieutenant the Hon. M. Curzon, Rifle Brigade, and Lieutenant Roe, 23rd Foot; Brigade-Major, Captain Harvey, 71st Foot; Deputy-Commissary Robertson.

2D BRIGADE.—Colonel Stephenson, C.B., Scots Fusilier Guards; Aide-de-Camp, Captain Graham, Scots Fusilier Guards; Orderly Officers, Captain Butlin, 22nd Foot, and Lieutenant Preston, 94th Foot; Brigade-Major, Captain Knowles, 67th Foot; Deputy Commissary Granville.

IN RESERVE.

Commanding Reserve Artillery, Colonel J. W. Domville, Royal Artillery; Brigade-Major Geary, Royal Artillery; Aide-de-Camp, Captain T. B. Strange, Royal Artillery. Second in Command Reserve Artillery, Colonel Yates, C.B., Royal Artillery; Adjutant, Lieutenant J. Day, Royal Artillery; Deputy-Commissary Cooke.

N.B. The Regimental Colonel attached to the Reserve will be available to command the Artillery of the opposing force.

The following are the numbers of the troops:—

Regular Forces—Officers and Men.

	Cavy	R H Arty	Roy Arty	Roy Eng	Infantry	Total
1st Division	1,291	164	328	153	5,483	7,019
2d ditto	1,137	164	328	153	5,827	7,389
3d ditto	1,012	164	328	153	4,551	6,008
Reserve	—	164	656	550	—	1,470
General Total of Army Corps	3,440	656	1,640	1,109	16,241	23,080

Reserve Forces—Officers and Men.

	Yeomanry	Militia	Volunteers	Total
1st Division	551	2,532	40	3,123
2d ditto	—	2,757	1,831	4,588
3d ditto	—	3,165	1,976	5,141
Reserve	—	—	—	1,470
General Total of Army Corps	551	8,454	3,847	12,852

Total of Division—1st Division, 10,742; 2d Division, 11,977; 3d Division, 11,749; Reserve, 1,470; General total of Army Corps, 35,938.

N B—The above numbers are exclusive of the Army Service Corps and the Army Hospital Corps.

The following orders were published at the Headquarters, Aldershott, of the Army Corps yesterday:—

"The undermentioned Volunteer corps will join their respective Divisions and Brigades to-day; the numbers include all ranks:—To the 1st Division (commanded by Lieutenant-General Sir J. Hope Grant, G.C.B.), Honourable Artillery Company, 40. To the 2d Division—1st London Volunteer Corps, 38; 1st Brigade—1st Administrative Battalion Berks Rifle Volunteers, Honorable Artillery Company (attached), 38th Middlesex (attached), withdrawn, 575; 2d Brigade—Administrative Provisional Battalion, consisting of the 2d, 15th, 29th, 22d, 48th, and 49th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers, 644; Administrative Provisional Battalion, consisting of the 1st, 11th, 26th, and 36th Middlesex, and 1st Gloucester Rifle Volunteers. To the 3rd Division.—1st Middlesex Volunteer Engineer Corps, 112; 1st Brigade—1st Administrative Battalion Dorset Rifle Volunteers, 638; 2d Brigade—1st Administrative Battalion Hants Rifle Volunteers, 19th Middlesex, and 23d Middlesex attached, 771; 2d Administrative Battalion Wilts Rifle Volunteers, 19th Surrey attached, 600.

"General officers are requested to make arrangements to have them met at the station and conducted to the camping ground.

"The undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed special magistrates under the Military Manœuvres Act, 1871:—Mr. R. Combe, Pierpoint Frensham; Sir A M'Donald, Woolmer Lodge, Liphook; Mr. R. Tristam, Fowley, Liphook; Mr. H. FitzRoy, Frogmore-park, Blackwater; Lord Calthorpe, Elvetham, Winchfield; Sir C. Russell, Swallowfield, Reading; Mr. H. F. Lascelles, Mayfield, Farnham; Mr. G. Schiter-Booth, M.P., Priory, Odiham; Viscount Midleton, Peperharrow, Godalming; Mr. Lee Steere, M.P., Jayes, Ockley, Dorking; and Mr. W. Webb, Milford-house, Godalming.

"Any special magistrate can act in the area included in the schedule of the Act. Sir A. M'Donald and Mr. Tristam will undertake the duties of the Camp at Woolmer; Mr. FitzRoy, Lord Calthorpe, and probably Sir C. Russell will undertake the duties at Hartford-bridge Flats. General officers commanding divisions are to forward to the secretary of the Consultative Committe Secretary of State's Hut, Aldershott, the earliest information of any intention to form another camp, in order that the necessary arrangements may be made for the attendance of special magistrates.

"Captain and Lieutenant Colonel Burnside, Captain Blackett, and 18 men of the depôt, 61st Regiment, will be held in readiness to embark for Halifax, Nova Scotia, to join the service companies of their corps. Captain Harrison, and 53 men of the depôt, 53rd Regiment, are held in readiness to embark for Bermuda, to join the service companies of their corps.

"The Lieutenant-General Commanding having sanctioned three Scripture Readers accompanying the troops during the autumnal manœuvres, one will accompany each division. They will be permitted to ride on the military police waggons during the march if there is room for them."

The undermentioned corps and depôts are held in readiness to move from Aldershott to the places specified against their names:—

1st Battalion Grenadier Guards, to Wellington Barracks, London; 2nd Battalion Coldstream Guards, to Windsor; 2nd Battalion Scots Fusilier Guards, to London; A section of B troop Royal Engineer Train, to Chatham; depôt 2nd Battalion 10th Regiment, to Shorncliffe; depôt 53rd Regiment, to Dover; depôt 74th Regiment, to Devonport; and the depôt of the 104th Fusiliers to Gosport.

In the notice of the Field Artillery Review at Aldershott it was stated that Brigadier-General Adye, Director of Artillery, was present as a spectator. This was a mistake, as the General attended in his official capacity.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS COMMISSION.

THE Philadelphia correspondent of the *Times* writes that "it is evidently the intention of both the English and the American Governments to expedite the final settlement of the matters that have been in controversy between the two Governments. The Alabama Claims Commission at Geneva, it is understood, is to assemble for the adjudication of the claims in December next, while the Commission at Washington for the settlement of the other claims between England and America is expected to begin work during the present month of September. For the latter Commission, both at the American State Department in Washington and at the British Legation, the preparations are going on under the charge, on the American side of Mr. Roberts Hall, the American agent, and on the English side of Mr. Henry Howard, the British agent. Secretary Fish has just issued notice to claimants before the latter Commission, notifying them to forthwith send statements of their claims to the Department. With reference to the Alabama Claims Commission at Geneva, the Secretary of State has also notified claimants who have not already filed their claims to do so at once. He announces that it will not be necessary for claimants who have already filed their claims sustained by proof to take any further steps unless they have additional proofs to file. Claimants are notified that they must prepare for themselves the proof of their claims, and they are requested to give early attention to the matter. The close approach of the time of meeting of the Washington Commission, and the forwardness of the preparations for it, brought Secretary Fish to Washington this week personally to superintend the preliminary arrangements."

THE IMPERIAL MEETING.

(FROM "THE TIMES'" AUSTRIAN CORRESPONDENT.)

SALZBURG, Sept. 8.

THE meeting of the Emperors is over. This morning punctually as the clock struck 7 the Emperors came to the railway station, and, after having taken leave affectionately of each other, the Emperor Wilhelm, accompanied only by his personal suite, left by rail to pay his visit to the Dowager Queen of Bavaria in Hohenschwangau for her fete day. That embrace of the two Emperors had almost an historical and political importance, for it was not a formal courteous salutation, but really an affectionate farewell of two people thoroughly satisfied with the time they had passed together.

The departure of the Emperor Wilhelm was the signal for a general break-up of the party. The Emperor Francis Joseph, after having rapidly changed his uniform of a Prussian Guardsman for his accustomed grey undress of an Austrian General, got into the postchaise which was ready waiting to take him to Ischl, where he intends to have some chamois hunting. Bismarck left for Reichenhall to pay a visit to his family, who are staying there On his road back he stopped at the Hôtel de l'Europe, close to the station, to visit some friends who were staying there, and sat with them on the terrace before the dining-room. It was curious to see how the people, composed of all sorts of nationalities, almost instinctively rose when the great Chancellor walked through the room, rendering him an involuntary homage much more flattering than the cheers which greeted him whenever he appeared outside during his stay. Beust has gone back to Vienna, Andrassy to Ischl, and Count Hohenwart returns to his *villeggiatura*, which has been interrupted by his duties at Salzburg.

As a finish to the Imperial entertainment at Salzburg, last night an illumination was made, which was unique in its kind. It was not the town that was resplendent in lights—nay, it seemed by contrast rather darker than usual—but on all the heights which surround the town, from east by south to the west, hundreds of bonfires were lit, making it appear as if falling stars had descended and settled on the mountains without order or system, but only according to their fancy. Although more or less surrounded on all sides, except on the north-west, by mountains, there is no continuous range, but detached groups, showing off the outlines—mostly bare, warm-tinged limestone—to great perfection. Every one of these groups was more or less illuminated—the Staufpen, the Ladenberg, the Preisselstahl, the rounded Gaisberg,—reminding of Skiddaw, only wooded up to the top,—and, foremost of all, the large mass of the Unterburg, with its overhanging peak, the mythical mountain in which, according to tradition, Charlemagne sleeps, to awake only when Germany, restored to the high position to which he had brought it, will be again united. The Salzburg people rather scout such a foolish myth, and are unable to understand how sensible strangers here believe in it; but, at any rate, yesterday, when that mythical mountain began to get illuminated by those hundreds of large bonfires which from its height, 6,000 feet, looked mere specks, one could not help remembering the good old myth and fancying the old Frankish potentate had risen, and was doing honour to the man who has accomplished the work of uniting Germany, which seemed so hopeless that popular tradition thought it as likely as the resurrection of Charlemagne.

The Imperial party went to Kleinheim, the chateau of the Emperor's brother, to see the illuminations. I don't think I ever saw a countenance better pleased than that of the old Emperor when driving out with his host; they were greeted by hearty cheers all along the road. No wonder either. One cannot look at that fine old man without seeing in him the very type of a thorough soldier, hard and unbending, perhaps, at times, but frank and loyal.

If the Ministers and Chambers had never so much as exchanged a word with each other this meeting of the two Sovereigns would have been of the greatest importance. It was in vain to exchange second-hand civilities and assure each other on one side that all was forgotten, and on the other that, after all, the thing could not be helped, and that there was room enough for both, and that now, perhaps, just on account of what had passed, the Austrian dynasty had no more devoted friend than the Hohenzollern dynasty, convictions and beliefs of this kind can only be the result of personal contact and intercourse. Anxious as both Sovereigns no doubt are to do all that the welfare of their people demands, they would of course have acquiesced in the policy of friendly, nay, intimate, relations between Germany and Austrian-Hungary which popular feeling on both sides, not less than the sagacity of statesmen, pointed to as the only true one; but there is still a great difference between such an acquiescence on the part of the Sovereigns themselves and going into such a line of policy heartily. This hearty and cordial meeting puts an end, at the same time, to those tale-bearings which are the trade of all those who try to speculate on the weaknesses and suspicions of monarchs, and who do more harm with their insinuations and distorted and exaggerated stories than one would imagine in these times of publicity; they produce their effect before they are shown up as inventions. So much for the meeting of the Sovereigns themselves, which I hold in this case to have been of almost greater importance than the meeting of the other two old rivals, Bismarck and Beust.

As for this meeting, it was as friendly, nay, cordial as that of the Sovereigns. Here, too, the situation is analogous, for, like their respective masters, these two had vied for the lead in Germany for years past. The question is decided. Count Beust has been beaten, but he has not lost by the transaction. If he has not gained what he was aiming at, he has gained a position which is scarcely, if at all, inferior to that of his great rival. He directs the foreign policy of the neighbouring great Empire, which has not only no objects of rivalry with the German Empire, but which on the contrary is drawn to this latter by links of every kind. Their former rivalry must have suggested the idea of going hand-in-hand in the future. The bow was the subject of the Conference at Gastein, and the *pourparlers* here.

If you ask what the result was, I have reason to believe that it was not so great as imaginative people have supposed it, yet enough to serve as a guarantee for the future relations of the two Empires, and for a common policy to be followed in any question which might arise. As I told you in my last letter, there is neither Treaty nor Convention of any sort made and signed. There is no question pending which could have given rise to such a Treaty or Convention. There is no sort of alliance, offensive or defensive, made against any one; the name of Russia or France, or any other nation, is not so much as mentioned in the record which both sides drew up, embodying the ideas exchanged. This record, showing as it does a perfect identity of views in the general line of policy to be followed, and the principles which ought to guide it, is but a skeleton which may be filled out should any occasion arise to apply these views and principles.

It cannot be often enough repeated that however natural and almost unavoidable a rivalry between Austria, the champion of the Catholic South, and Prussia, the leader of the Protestant North, for the supremacy in Germany, a rivalry between Austria with her eight millions of Germans and Germany is nonsense. Not only is there no field for such rivalry, but, on the contrary, both countries have interests which may become antagonistic to the interests of some third Power. Popular feeling on both sides discovered with true instinct from the first moment that the rivalry between Austria and Prussia had lost its object by the union of all Germany. Pass through Germany, and you will find that there are no two opinions about it. You find the same unanimity among the Germans of Austria. All those voices which from one or another motive kept up, sometimes unwittingly, the suspicions on both sides have become hushed. As for Hungary, there is no political party which has not made close friendship with Germany part of its programme.

But all this vague instinct and desire was unproductive of effect until the leading statesmen met on both sides, exchanged ideas, and proved that popular instinct had been right, and that really the two Empires could go hand-in-hand following the same policy. This is the real meaning of what has been done at Gastein and Salzburg neither more nor less. It is the future relations of Germany and Austria which were settled rather than their relations to third Powers. I have said that there was no treaty because there was no question to settle. I was wrong; there was one, and a most essential one—namely, what should be the relations of the two neighbouring Empires to each other. And this question has been settled in the sense the immense majority of the people on both sides wished it, settled, as far as human things admit of settlement, for a long time to come. It is settled not so much by what has been put on paper, but by a thorough conviction on both sides that there is no possibility of a rivalry in the future, that neither side wants anything but to preserve and improve what it has got, and that this was only possible by peace, and that there was no greater guarantee of this boon than if the two Empires decided to come to an understanding on any question which might arise, and stand side by side against any one who should wantonly disturb peace. There is not only no threat against anyone in this common line of policy, but, on the contrary, it may become a support to all those who are anxious for peace.

Besides, any susceptibilities which might have been aroused by the intimacy which has sprung up between the two Empires must have been allayed by the communications made abroad on the subject. Of course, it can scarcely be expected that any explanation will remove the feeling of suspicion which must be felt in France at the approach of the rival Powers, but in Russia the intimate relations between the Czar and His Imperial uncle are a pledge that what has been done at Gastein and Salzburg will be understood in its real meaning as the making up of the quarrel between two old rivals. England can surely have no objection to any understanding the chief aim of which is the preservation of peace, while Italy has already declared that her adhesion to the principles laid down by the two Chancellors. It must set her on a par about any intention on the part of Germany to espouse the cause of the Pope.

Thus you see what has been done is in some respects but talk, but in another respect it is of great interest for both sides, and for Europe itself. With one stroke it puts an end to the speculations of those who reckoned upon preserving and fomenting the rivalry between the two Empires for their own political ends. You may remember how not long ago every step which one of those two Powers took was closely watched by the other, and invariably interpreted in the most odious way. Nothing was so paltry and insignificant as not to be caught up and made into a State affair. All possible and impossible conjectures and insinuations were invented to deduce from them the evil designs of one or the other of the two Powers. Thus a constant process of gradual envenoming went on which promised no good, in case a real difference arose between the Powers, or even in Europe at large. Well, we may now hope and trust that there will be an end to all this, and thus one of the constant causes of misgivings for the future removed. The meeting and exchange of ideas at Gastein and Salzburg served in this respect to make patent the absence of any rivalry and the community of interests not only to the two Powers immediately concerned, but to the whole world, and even the most obstinate will, it is to be hoped, cease to fight against a great patent fact, and if not it will be, as the Germans have it, throwing peas against the wall.

The *pourparlers* of Gastein showed already the effect of the change which has occurred in this respect. There was the affair of the Prussian holders of Roumanian bonds. There was a considerable irritation not only at this business itself, but at the whole state of things there. You may remember that after 1866 there was a *revirement* in that country, at any rate in those who were then in power. They turned rather their backs upon France and greeted the rising sun. They were met half way, got officers to instruct their army, were helped to get out their railway loan, and humoured more than in one way. Great, therefore, was the irritation when now again the French sympathies of the country were awake, and the repudiation of the loan naturally brought this feeling out in a more acute shape. It never, indeed, went quite so far as a distinct proposal on the part of Prussia for doing away with the semi-independence of the Roumanian Government; but Prussia would, perhaps, not have been unwilling to see the Porte straining somewhat the rights granted to it with respect to Roumania.

Now, this Government, with the best will in the world, was scarcely in a position to go with the German Government. First of all, it could, from obvious reasons, scarcely admit the principle that any Government can be forced internationally to fulfil its financial obligations to private creditors, who at their own risk and peril contracted with it. Then Roumania is a country bordering on Austria-Hungary, and considering the continual and numerous relations between the two, it was of importance to live at peace with it. This has been now the case ever since the Red party left the Government, and Austria has every reason for wishing to maintain this state of things. Finally, there was another objection to the plan of encouraging the Porte to strain her rights in Roumania. There is even without it rather a disposition to do so which has grown up lately, and which, if encouraged, might bring about an Eastern question sooner than anything else.

Now, had all these palpable reasons been brought forward formerly they would have been sure to produce the impression that Austria would not support Prussia in her claims at Constantinople because she wished to spite her, and to carry out God knows what cunning scheme to ruin Prussia. But they have had no such effect on this occasion. Not only did Bismarck acknowledge the validity of the reasons brought forward, but they contributed at least to allay his irritation, so that the simplest solution—namely, to let the bondholders appoint a committee, and negotiate directly with the Roumanian Government—seemed to find more favour than might have been expected at first, and there is now a re hope of this solution being brought about. Of course, in the meantime, the German Government maintains the position taken up by it. It refuses all direct international communication with the Roumanian Government, as not warranted by treaties, and has just referred a note of this latter on the railway loan business to the Porte as the Sovereign Power. It is the hardest bit which it could have given to the Roumans, and only shows that Bismarck is as much at home in Roumanian matters as in every other. Had they foreseen such a step, I am sure they would rather have paid the interest of the railway loan although they have got no railways for it. There is little to be said against the correctness of the step, there is nothing about the right of the Principalities to an international position in the Treaties and Protocols, but almost every Power in Europe has by degrees begun to treat them as if they had a right to such a position, so that the people of Roumania have altogether forgotten that they are a nation only by sufferance. They are now rather roughly reminded of it. If that does not make them pliant they must be made of different stuff than I know them to be. It is most amusing to think how the Turks must chuckle at all this. They have been pooh-poohed when they complained of the encroachments of Roumania, and now they are appealed to for help.

There is one more side which this understanding between Germany and Austria-Hungary has which I must direct your attention to, for its importance can scarcely be over rated. It puts an end at last to that experimenting which has been going on for the last twenty years, as much in foreign policy as it has been in the domestic policy of the Empire, that constant catching about, now in one, now in the other direction, which has brought Austria into such bad repute abroad and alienated from her even those whose real interest would have been to go with her. No wonder every one withdrew from a Government which could never be reckoned upon with anything like certainty. There is an end to this now, and Austria-Hungary has taken up a decided line of policy, so that any one may know where she will be found on any occasion which may arise. The essence of that policy is the maintenance of the *status quo* and peace. Would that there were an end to the experimenting at home likewise; but I am afraid this will go on for some time. Well, enough of the day and the evils thereof. In the meantime every well-wisher of Austria must rejoice that at least in her foreign policy she has cast an anchor.

FRANCE.

VERSAILLES, 14th Sept.

IN to-day's sitting of the National Assembly the Minister of Foreign Affairs announced that negotiations continue respecting the Alsace and Lorraine Customs regulations, and added—

"There is no question of concluding a partial Treaty of Commerce. Notwithstanding our desire to favour the noble inhabitants of Alsace, we have been unwilling to raise well-grounded grievances among our own commercial establishments. I therefore submit to the Assembly the bases of the proposed Convention. The President of the Republic is authorized to conclude with the Emperor of Germany a treaty providing—1. That products manufactured in Alsace and Lorraine shall be admitted into France until the 31st of December on paying 25 per cent. of the frontier dues; from the 1st of January, 1872, until the 1st of July they will be liable to 50 per cent. of those duties, and from the 1st of July until the end of 1872 there will be reciprocity for French manufactures. 2. By virtue of this treaty the departments of the Aisne, Aube, Côte d'Or, and Jura will be immediately evacuated. The strength of the German army in France will be reduced to 50,000 men."

The Minister asked that urgency should be declared for this bill, stating that it was a great mark of confidence which the Government asked of the Assembly, but that all the advantages of the treaty would be in danger of being lost if the Assembly should not decide before the prerogation. He added that the benefits to be derived from this Convention were, first, that the country occupied by the Germans would be freed eight months sooner than otherwise arranged; and, secondly, that great savings would be effected with regard to the cost of maintaining the German troops. Urgency was declared and the debate will be held to-morrow.

The disarmament of the National Guard has commenced in several departments. Perfect tranquillity prevails everywhere.

Nothing definite is fixed in reference to any journey of M. Thiers during the vacation. Probably he will not leave Versailles, or will only be absent for short periods.

The arrangement of the affair relating to the French convent at Rome is confirmed, and the French right of protection is recognized. The negotiations with Count Arnim on the prolongation of the free importation of Alsatian produce into France are being continued, and it is hoped that a favourable result will be arrived at before the prorogation of the Assembly.

In the sitting of the National Assembly to-day M. Javal inquired what measures Government proposed taking in order to expedite the trial of the Communist prisoners.

General Cissey replied that eight courts-martial were already sitting for the trial of prisoners; and two more would shortly enter upon their functions. The number of judges conducting the preliminary examinations was 152, and the number of prisoners to be tried 30,000. 25,000 cases have still to be examined. The Minister estimates that about 12,500 out of 30,000 prisoners will be set at liberty without being brought to trial. There are 750 convicts among those still in custody. The Government is making every effort to accelerate the course of justice, but it is physically impossible to pass more than 100 sentences monthly.

A vote proposed for granting a credit of 122,000f. for expenses incurred through the installation of the Assembly at Versailles, heating the building, &c., will be discussed to-morrow.

A conference was held here to-day on the subject of the Alsatian Customs question, between M. de Rémusat, M. Pouyer-Quertier, Count von Arnim, and Herr von Herzog.

Hopes are entertained that an arrangement for the evacuation of all the departments except six may be arrived at by making certain concessions with regard to the Customs.

MESSAGE FROM M. THIERS.

VERSAILLES, 13th Sept., Evening.

In to-day's sitting of the National Assembly M. Jules Simon read a message from M. Thiers. This document is very lengthy, and the reading occupied nearly half an hour. It commences by reciting the long and important labours gone through by the Assembly, and which have given it the right to ask for an instant of repose from the country, which is too just, too sensible, too much accustomed to measure the limits of human endurance to make this vacation a subject of reproach to the Government or the Assembly. M. Thiers continues thus—

"Still it is not repose that we seek, we only ask for time to work and prepare the subjects of your deliberations next year, to compose a normal Budget; if possible, to complete the practical reorganization of the Army, to watch over the march of the administration, regulate it in accordance with your views and ours, conclude negotiations which shall place our commercial system upon fixed bases, and, lastly, continue this infinite and incessant work of reorganizing the country, upset by two frightful wars—one foreign, the other domestic. It is therefore to work that we ask for time. We openly assume in the face of the country the full responsibility of this step."

M. Thiers proceeds to point out the necessity for the presence in their own departments of those deputies who have been or may become members of the Councils General for which elections are shortly to be held; at such a moment their presence in the chief towns is as indispensable as at Versailles. The message goes on to say—

"It is in the intimacy of our homes that the country will be able to tell us what it thinks, what it wishes. And then, gentlemen, let us speak in all frankness. There at the present moment for our country the greatest imaginable interests at stake. We have to settle our present and our future lot, and it is necessary to know whether it is to be in accordance with a past tradition—the glorious tradition of a thousand years, that our country is to be constituted, or, whether abandoning itself to the torrent which in the present day precipitates human society towards an unknown future, it is to put on a new form, and thus peacefully pursue its noble destiny. This country, the object of the passionate attention of the whole universe, is it to be a Republic or a Monarchy? Will it adopt one or the other of these two forms of government which, at the present time, divide all nations? What greater problem was ever placed before a great nation in the face of which it has now arisen with us? I ask you the question, gentlemen, is it very astonishing that this problem is for us an exciting one? The greater our sincerity and our patriotism, the more must it necessarily excite us. And we see, those at other nations, they are almost as disturbed as we are ourselves at the extraordinary spectacle which we afford them. There is therefore no reason to blame us for being under the influence of such great emotion. We must be sorry if we should be worthless if we were not; but our emotion becomes inevitably extended to the country, and, however legitimate may be its cause, we are bound to fear lest by being continued too long it may detract somewhat from the calm and serenity of which our minds have need. Therefore, gentlemen, a separation for a few weeks to watch over the departmental reorganization of France, and to recall or modify, if necessary, its traditions while the Government employs the interval in preparing you fresh labours, is a necessity felt and recognized by you and the whole of France."

Alluding to the question of taxation, M. Thiers explains that the new taxes already agreed to by the Budget Committee suffice for furnishing a substantial guarantee for the loans; the taxes which are still to be voted are chiefly destined to provide for the redemption of the debt, which has been neglected for twenty years, and which must be resumed under pain of forfeiting our good name in the future. The Government thought that new resources would be more easily created by taxes upon raw material, but objections were raised by the Committee, and no final resolution has yet been taken on the subject. In view of the necessity of suspending the labours of the Assembly the Government proposed to establish a temporary *decime* upon all taxes as a source of revenue which would guarantee the requirements for the redemption of the debt. This proposal was not favourably received, and finally recognizing that the credit of the country did not indispensably require this resource immediately, inasmuch as the Assembly had already voted 360,000,000 of new taxes, the Government consents to postpone all questions concerning the fresh imposts which have still to be voted.

Reverting to the question of the recess, M. Thiers said that the present interruption of the labours of the Legislature can have no unfortunate significance as regards the capability and the will of the country to fulfil its engagements.

The message supports the proposal for an adjournment until the 4th of December, and concludes as follows:—

"Rest assured it is not our wish to withdraw from under your control. We ask you to continue this control; we could wish that your eyes should not leave us for a single moment, for you would be but the witnesses of an incessant application to the difficult work of reorganizing the country; you would see in us devoted labourers, sinking under fatigue, but moved by that unique interest which animates the crew of a ship in danger. Fortunately, gentlemen, we may already perceive the port looming in the hor zon. This sight cheers and sustains our hearts. Let us be united; let us work undisturbed, and, under your guidance, the State will once more find a country of order, liberty, and well-being, and will add to all its ancient glories that of having saved itself from the greatest and most threatening of shipwrecks."

The message was coldly received by the Assembly.

THE STRIKES.

(*Pall Mall Budget*, Sept. 15.)

THE strikes which are in progress or are threatened in various parts of the country are attracting a good deal of attention. The engineers' strike at Newcastle and Gateshead has lasted nearly sixteen weeks. It commenced on the 27th of May, when 8,700 or 8,800 men left their employment, and at the present time there are remaining on the books of the Nine Hours League but 2,100 who are more or less dependent upon the funds of that association. There must consequently have been 6,500 or 6,600 engineers who, during those fifteen weeks, have found employment either in other trades or in engineering factories outside Newcastle. The League and other organizations have dispensed during the fifteen weeks upwards of £12,000 to the men who have been out on strike, and the League believe that the number of men on the books will be during the next fortnight considerably reduced. The officials also profess to be satisfied with their ability to prolong the struggle for some weeks to come. The negotiations opened by Mr. B. Samuelson, M.P., with a view to the termination of the strike, have, owing to the absence of the leading members of the Nine Hours League, made no progress, but are to be at once resumed. On Sunday evening a disturbance, which at one time threatened serious consequences, occurred. A number of foreign workmen employed in the engine works of Messrs. Hawthorn, who had taken too much to drink, sallied out against an imaginary enemy; and had they met any of the English workmen against whom their fury appeared to be directed, there would probably have been a dangerous fight. Fortunately the foreigners encountered no enemies, and were with some trouble induced by the police to return to the works where they are quartered. The officers of the League assert that these men are dissatisfied with their employment, and that were funds supplied to them there is little doubt that nearly as many would leave the district as have been brought.

Other strikes and movements in favour of short hours or advanced wages are reported from various quarters. The operative dyers at Bradford to the number of 900 or 1,000 have struck work for an advance of wages to the extent of 10 per cent., or 2s. per week. The ironworkers of North Staffordshire have passed a resolution to cease work at the end of this week if their demand for an increase of wages to puddlers of 1s. per ton and of 10 per cent. to the other branches be not complied with. The masters have offered an advance of 6d. and 5 per cent., but the men refuse to accept these terms. All the bricklayers and their labourers working in Barnsley are on strike for a reduction of three hours in the working hours on Saturdays. At a great meeting of South Wales miners, held on Tuesday, it was resolved to ask the masters for an increase of 10 per cent. in their wages. The Leeds marble masons are agitating for two and a half hours less work a week, and in some instances it has been conceded. At all the linen mills in Leeds shorter hours have been adopted. The police force in the same town intend presenting a memorial to the Watch Committee, asking for an increase of 3s. per week in their wages, and one day's leave of absence every fortnight. In Scotland the railway serv